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Near East & South Asia

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LD1305115988 [Editorial Report]

Lebanon

Israeli Air Raid—Israeli warplanes attacked targets north of Sidon 12 May, Jerusalem radio announced, adding that the pilots reported scoring "direct hits." The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon stated that four Israeli aircraft raided Palestinian positions near Barja, inflicting 10 casualties.

Hizballah-Amal Truce—Hostilities "eased considerably" in the southern suburb after the four committees supervising the cease-fire toured the area, Beirut radio reported. A subsequent Voice of Lebanon radio report noted that the committees were successful in halting several outbreaks of gunfire, but indicated that other aspects of the cease-fire agreement have not yet been implemented. The withdrawal of fighters from the streets was only "symbolic," the radio said, and no arrangements were made for the evacuation of casualties and prisoners. On the human cost of the conflict, Beirut radio cited hospital estimates that 172 people were killed and 866 injured in the 6 days of fighting.

Shi'ite scholar Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah stated that Syrian intervention in the southern suburb will not resolve the problems between Amal and Hizballah, Beirut radio reported. Fadlallah added that he does not object to the deployment of Syrian troops in the area, but that he does not think this is a practical solution. On the problem of the remaining hostages, Fadlallah said this can be resolved in a "realistic way" through talks between the countries involved and the kidnappers.

Car Bomb in Christian Sector—Four people, including two members of the Ja'ja' family, were wounded by a car bomb explosion in the Jubayl area the night of 12 May, Beirut radio reported. The radio said the blast was targeted against the motorcade of Lebanese Forces (LF) commander Samir Ja'ja'. However, a Voice of Lebanon report on the explosion did not mention any casualties and cited an LF statement which affirmed that the bomb was not targeted against Ja'ja'. The statement claimed that the booby-trapped car came from West Beirut.

Israel

Territories—An Arab youth was killed by IDF gunfire in Qabatiyah 12 May, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the shooting occurred when a youth sought by security forces tried to flee, ignoring instructions to halt. Five youths were also wounded by IDF fire during disturbances in Nabulus, the radio said, and another Arab died in Ramallah hospital from wounds received during riots several months ago. In East Jerusalem, border police dispersed a demonstration on the Temple Mount and arrested 38 people. As for the situation in Gaza, the radio noted that the area was sealed off and declared a closed military area 13 May for fear of disturbances during Friday prayers. Two more "terrorist" squads have been apprehended in the Gaza Strip, the radio said.

Foreign Policy—The latest Egyptian proposal on Tabah is a "nonstarter" because it would mean giving up both sovereignty and control over the area, according to Yosef Ben-Aharon, director general of the prime minister's office. Ben-Aharon, whose remarks were broadcast by Jerusalem radio, was commenting on the proposal conveyed to Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres in Madrid. The radio also carried remarks by Ben-Aharon in which he deplored King Husayn's "gradual shift toward more extreme stands," adding that this has made chances of reaching an agreement with the Jordanian leader "more remote."

On the content of Peres' recent talks in Budapest, a Hungarian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Budapest radio stressed that the subject of establishing diplomatic relations was not discussed. The discussions focused on economic relations, the work of interest representation offices, and the Middle East situation, he said.

PLO and the United States

A Palestinian source in Tunis rejected accusations leveled against the PLO by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, stating that such accusations are being made to prepare for "terrorist attacks" against the PLO and its institutions, Sanaa radio reported. A Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio commentary had earlier warned the United States that it will pay "a very prohibitive price" if it tries to harm PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

YAR: Attack on U.S. Embassy

In further comment on the 10 May attack on the U.S. Embassy, a YAR security source cited by WAKH stated that an unidentified man fired a U.S.-made light antiarmor shell at the embassy from an area to the north. Investigations are continuing to find the culprit, he said.

Libya on U.S. Visit

A JANA commentary linked U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead's visit to Tunisia with "the U.S. policy of hypocrisy and deception," stating that the visit comes shortly after the United States was a "major partner" in helping Israel violate Tunisian territory and assassinate PLO official Khalil al-Wazir.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes attacked a large maritime target near Lavan Island 12 May, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement carried by Voice of the Masses

radio. A Lloyds report cited by INA disclosed that an Iranian tanker was damaged by two missiles during the Iraqi raids in the Gulf the previous day.

On the situation at the battlefronts, an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses stated that the Iraqi I Army Corps "destroyed" most of an Iranian infantry regiment which attempted an offensive in the northern sector. However, an Iranian commander cited by IRNA said this claim is false because Iranian forces launched no assault in the north.

Afghanistan

The mujahidin will soon launch a large-scale offensive to capture a major center under government control, and they are planning a "coordinated attack to seize Kabul," opposition leader Gulbuddin Hikmatyar stated at a press conference reported by AFP. Hikmatyar, who leads the seven-party rebel alliance, expressed confidence that the Najibullah regime will be unable to survive the withdrawal of Soviet forces, and he said the mujahidin have planned extensive attacks on Soviet forces when the latter begin their withdrawal 15 May. He also disclosed that the mujahidin have suspended exchanges of prisoners with the Soviets, stating that Soviet prisoners will be kept until the "liberation" of the country, when they can be exchanged for PDPA members seeking asylum in the USSR.

Kabul radio confirmed that Afghanistan has withdrawn forces from border areas in many provinces adjoining Pakistan, stressing that this is in line with its decision to establish demilitarized zones along the frontier. The withdrawals range from Bari Kowt in Konarha Province, northeast of Kabul, to regions in the three southern provinces of Qandahar, Helmand, and Nimruz.

Palestinian Affairs

Palestinian Source Rejects Murphy's Accusations

JN1205203588 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] A Palestinian source in Tunis today rejected accusations that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy has recently leveled against the PLO before the U.S. Congress.

In a statement carried by the PALESTINIAN NEWS AGENCY this evening, the source pointed out that these accusations are being voiced to prepare for the launching of terrorist attacks agaisnt the PLO and its institutions. He said the PLO previously played a major role in protecting the American community, in ensuring the safety of their departure from Lebanon, and also in protecting the U.S. Embassy in Beirut upon an official request submitted by the U.S. Administration.

The source stressed that the PLO is waging the Palestinian liberation struggle using the means that have been enshrined and legitimized by international charters, foremost among which is the UN Charter, at a time when the Zionist entity is employing all means of terrorism and killing against the sons of the Palestinian people, against their institutions, and also against the PLO leaders outside the occupied homeland.

The source called upon the U.S. public to exert pressure on the U.S. Admionistration to bring about an end to its hostility to the Palestinian people's rights and to its support for the Zionist terrorism and suppression which is being perpetrated against the sons of the Palestinian people and against their Islamic and Christian holy sites.

PLO's 'Arafat Meets Algerian Foreign Minister

JN1205104588 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1727 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met at his residence in Baghdad this morning with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi who is currently visiting fraternal Iraq as part of a tour of Arab states. During the meeting, they made a comprehensive review of Algeria's efforts to prepare for the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers on 7 June. This summit will be devoted to discussing ways and means of extending Arab support for the brave uprising being waged by our Palestinian people in the occupied territories. Those attending the summit will also discuss the need to coordinate joint efforts to provide all elements of success for the Arab summit to enhance the Palestinian people's steadfastness under their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi asserted that Algeria hopes the summit will support the Palestinian people's struggle and enhance Arab solidarity so the Arab nation will be able to confront the challenges posed to it. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar expressed appreciation for the efforts by fraternal Algeria and its president, Brother Chadli Bendjedid. Attending the meeting were a number of Palestinian and Algerian officials, Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in fraternal Iraq, and the Algerian ambassador to Iraq.

Commentary on U.S. 'Direct Threat' to 'Arafat

JN1205081388 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1757 GMT 11 May 88

[Unattributed commentary: "The Official U.S. Threat Is a Prelude to a Conspiracy Against Yasir 'Arafat's Life"]

[Text] Brothers: Witn unprecedented insolence, hostility, and moral degeneration, the U.S. Administration made an explicit and direct threat against Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat a few days ago. The U.S. threatened to carry out a direct action against his life and the security and safety of the PLO, its frameworks, and its institutions. In the document containing the threat, the U.S. Administration's justification was that the PLO is planning what it termed retaliatory terrorist operations aginst U.S. interests, institutions, and civilians to avenge the assassination of martyr leader Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir].

The threat letter is not the first of such U.S. actions. The U.S. State Department's Middle East policy has always been embodied in the form of aggression, terrorism, and hatred aginst the Palestinian Arab people, their just national cause, and their sole and legitimate representative, as well as against Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the leader of the people and the revolution.

U.S. contemporary history in the Middle East has not changed toward the Palestinian people, cause, and revolution. Friend and foe alike know that President Reagan's administration has stood apart from the other U.S. Administrations in terms of self-sacrifice and effectiveness toward all that will bring harm, destruction, and damage on the Palestinian people, their cause, and their revolution.

This administration's stand has been no less enthusiastic and effusive than the official Israeli stand, if not more so on many occasions.

Perhaps it would be appropriate to recall that the Palestinian command has confirmed information from various sources that the Reagan administration has decided to cover up for the assassination of Abu 'Ammar since early in 1983, whether such an assassination takes place through traitors, collaborators, or enemies.

All this comes after Israeli military efforts have failed to destroy the Palestinian revolution and liquidate its historic leadership during the Lebanon invasion, the Beirut siege, and before this during the raids against the Palestinian command headquarters in Al-Fakahani in July 1981.

To secure the success of this preplanned crime, the U.S. Administration [words indistinct] Robert McFarlane and which was later secured by the well known U.S. envoy, Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs.

Moreover, on two or three occasions the U.S. stand has gone beyond providing a cover and approval to include blessing and participation such as the criminal Israeli air aggression against Abu 'Ammar's command headquarters and residence in Tunis as well as the air ambush prepared for the Palestinian leader over the Red Sea early in 1986. There have also been other attempts which the Palestinian leadership did not reveal due to special considerations and circumstances related to information sources and how evidence and certainty was obtained.

The U.S. Administration itself could not [words indistinct] its contributing and competing role against Abu 'Ammar's life during the Israeli air aggression on Hammam al-Shatt. At that time, the Reagan Administration [word indistinct] an excuse that was worse than a sin. It said it was not (?officially) involved [words indistinct] but the Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard was the one who provided the necessary maps, pictures, and information for committing that ugly Israeli crime.

However, this trick fooled no one. The Palestinian leadership, through reliable information and sources, revealed that prior to the perpetration of this crime, Abu 'Ammar was subjected to U.S. electronic surveillance during his tour of some African and Arab African states. The surveillance was conducted via U.S. satellites which informed the Israeli Air Force command [words indistinct] of Abu 'Ammar's arrival the moment his plane landed at Tunis' Carthage airport.

It may be useful to say that the time lag between Abu 'Ammar's arrival in Tunis without prior announcement and the Israeli planes' takeoff from their bases to assassinate him and violate the security of such an independent country as Tunisia was no more than 3 hours. Meanwhile, the hot lines [preceding word in English] were continuously operative between the Israeli staff command and a joint Pentagon-CIA team along with the bases and forces that participated in this crime.

As the U.S. Administration admitted, McFarlane supervised the whole operation. But when McFarlane revealed this, the U.S. Administration claimed he carried out the operation on his own. In 1986, Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, on the basis of accurate information and his own perception, foiled another assassination attempt by changing his flight route at the last moment, leaving several Israeli warplanes waiting for a long time over the Red Sea. These warplanes aimed to assassinate him by downing the private plane which was carrying him at that time.

However, the events of the past are one thing and the official threatening letter a few days ago is another. This letter comes at a time when the blood of the symbolic leader martyr Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] has not yet dried. the martyr was assassinated by an Israeli unit of various military corps at his house in Tunis at dawn on 16 April after Washington gave permission to its pampered ally, Israel, to perpetrate that crime.

This crime was an attempt to quell the brave Palestinian uprising. It was also intended to terrorize and intimidate the Palestinian leadership and foil the Palestinian people's mammoth drive and national solidarity in their struggle to end occupation and attain independence.

This threat also comes at a time when the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO and its Chairman 'Arafat has reached the point of no return by turning the uprising's waves into fire and destruction for the Israeli occupation. The uprising has made the ground shake under the occupiers' feet. Meanwhile, the uprising is still at the halfway point. It is in the third of its six phases. At the same time, the PLO is continuing its military, diplomatic, and popular struggle outside the occupied homeland.

Washington can only experience real concern over the ability of the PLO and its leadership to reunify the divided Arab stand on the slogan of providing the requirements of genuine support for our people's heroic uprising and also to embody the Algerian call for holding an Arab summit on 7 June after Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid dispatched his senior aides to hand invitations to the Arab leaders. In addition to the venue and time of the summit, the invitations also included an agenda which comprises one topic: supporting the uprising under the PLO.

The U.S. Administration is unhappy to see its largest international allies— West Europe, Canada, Japan, and (?Australia)—declaring successive stands in favor of the Palestinian people's struggle and against the continuation and practices of the Israeli occupation of palestinian territory. President Reagan's administration views these international political developments as [word indistinct] rope of isolation which is gradually encircling the neck of [word indistinct].

[Word indistinct] if Washington is showing an impudent attitude today by officially declaring its intention [words indistinct] at an early time. However, the Palestinian people have not taken the bait which you offered. Washington served this bait in various dishes, sometimes as the Reagan plan, the McFarlane-Murphy plan, or the Shultz plan. Washington not only aims at intimidation and terrorism but it also means every word mentioned in the threatening U.S. letter which was officially handed to the Palestinian leader. This came after Washington dared give permission to Tel Aviv to commit the criminal assassination of the prominent martyr leader Abu Jihad a few days earlier. Throughout

his national struggle, Abu Jihad was holding the second card of affiliation with the Palestinian revolution alongside his (?brother) Yasir 'Arafat.

Washington knows that the Palestinian leadership, and even Yasir 'Arafat himself, received, prior to and after the assassination of the late knight Abu Jihad, accurate information on joint U.S.-Israeli schemes to assassinate him along with a group of his senior aides in the Palestinian leadership. Several surveillance groups were distributed in a number of (?Arab) capitals [words indsitinct] necessary for the assassination operations which have been planned and are being planned by [word indistinct] the United States and Israel.

It should be recalled that Washington did not hand the threatening letter in [words indistinct]. Washington did so deliberately, first, in order to prepare the scene of the abominable crime intended to be perpetrated; second, to activate the role of the implementing tools; third, to prepare the public to receive such a heinous crime intended to be committed; and also to carry out a final, desperate attempt to terrorize the one that cannot be terrorized and intimidate the one that cannot be intimidated and also to frighten the one who is used to encircling others' fear with his courage. Nationally, we are referring to Yasir 'Arafat who was used to experiencing a state of continued martyrdom, making it a necessary, vital stand equal to the dangers and requirements of pursuing his leadership of the Palestinian national struggle. He also constantly says that paradise is near.

Abu 'Ammar has his own reasons for revealing the scandalous threatening plan to the Palestinian people and Arab and world public opinion, particularly U.S. public opinion. First and foremost, the Palestinian leader aims to expose this U.S.-Israeli scheme which [words indistinct] the Palestinian leadership and terminate the Palestinian people's cause. Abu 'Ammar also aims to expose the terrorist behavior and course governing the U.S. and Israeli decisionmaking centers. Abu 'Ammar, after he directly said [words indistinct] to be very cautious regarding the moral degeneration into which the Reagan administration is trying to drag the U.S. people. Moreover, it is a message addressed to all world public opinion to expose the methods used by the U.S. Administration and president. Abu 'Ammar also wished to prepare the scene to catch the criminal redhanded while deliberately carrying out his crime after [words indistinct]. Abu 'Ammar also frankly informed his struggling people and hero fighters about these U.S. Israeli schemes and aims so that fingers will remain on triggers and the small hands will remain holding Palestine's sacred stones. He also wanted to tell his Arab nation about this new stage of the Palestinian-U.S. and Israeli conflict so that the nation will be prepared to perform all its pan-Arab duty toward the Palestinian people and their national revolution.

Abu 'Ammar wanted to hold the friendly, neutral, and enemy world responsible for these odious actions that the U.S. Administration is carrying out or intends to carry out under the sight and hearing of the entire world, not heeding anything.

Before this, the Palestinian leader refused to respond to the Reagan administration in the method that it understands — the method of revolutionary solidarity and readiness to sacrifice the soul and fall martyr if the price of life is a concession of a single inch of his dear Palestine or of any single national Palestinian stand of any level.

Yasir 'Arafat and his comrades in the Palestinian leadership know very well that [words indistinct]. The U.S. Administration has scores of precedents not only aimed at Yasir 'Arafat, in 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985, and 1986, but at many leaders of peoples who struggle for their freedom and national independence. This terrorist U.S. policy aims at removing nationalist symbols by assassination. This policy is serious in its frantic efforts to assassinate the comprehensive symbol of the Palestinian Arab people. Abu 'Ammar is confident that he and his people are able to strike back 10 times as strong. He is confident of his nation's ability to crush this scheme and defeat its designers regardless of their strength and power.

Yasir 'Arafat is a representative and president of the entire Palestinian people. All the Palestinian people are Yasir 'Arafat. Abu 'Ammar has long passed the stage of the Palestinian symbol to the stage of a symbol of steadfastness and Arab revolutionary spirit. He is the representative of all Arab masses that reject defeat and pursue their national and pan-Arab struggle. The old man's [Yasir 'Arafat's] headdress has become an international human symbol in which struggling peoples see a weapon consolidating their resistance, steadfastness, and struggle. These peoples have always found in Yasir 'Arafat a source of strength, determination, and satisfaction of their struggling requirements despite the small and modest Palestinian resources compared to the viciousness of the enemy and its unlimited resources.

Washington will regret in a manner unprecedented in U.S. history if it tries to harm the leader of the Palestinian people and revolution. It will pay a prohibitive price, a very prohibitive price, in terms of all its possessions and interests in and outside the region. Such a desperate attempt against the life of Abu 'Ammar and his comrades in the Palestinian command will turn into fire and destruction on the United States. Before this, the blessed Palestinian uprising and the entire Palestinian struggle will make the United States pay for being a strategic ally both politically and on the ground [maydaniyan] as a punishment for merely thinking of inflicting the slightest harm on Yasir 'Arafat.

Washington knows very well the solidity, revolutionary spirit, and strength of the Palestinian people through observation and followup. But when it tastes the punishment, Washington will know well how great is the difference between seeing the punishment and tasting it.

It is good for Abu 'Ammar that the U.S. Administration is his antagonist. It is better for Washington not to approach the periphery of fire [word indistinct].

'Uprising' Leadership Issues Call No 16

JN1205185188 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1803 GMT 12 May 88

["Call No 16" issued by the "Unified National Leadership of the Palestinian Uprising"—date, place not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Call, call, call. No voice can rise above the voice of the uprising; no voice can rise above the voice of the Palestinian people, the people of the PLO.

Call No 16, Palestine call, issued by the PLO, the Unified National Leadership of the Uprising in the occupied territory.

O masses of our great people: Your triumphant uprising is now beginning its 6th month, defying the wounds; embracing the Palestinian sky through martyrdom and victory; challenging all kinds of oppression, tyranny, and killing which our enemy is pursuing; opening the door to our triumphant revolution and the originator of our struggle, the PLO; exposing our enemies' ugly faces before the whole world; foiling all the conspiratorial projects against our steadfast people; strengthening our people's unity around the PLO, the sole legitimate representative; and protecting our independent national decisionmaking. There will be no trusteeship or alternative except Palestine, the alternative which is baptized with the blood of our righteous martyrs.

O masses of our people, we are living the 40th anniversary of the Palestine disaster of 1948, the infamous day when tens of thousands of our people were expelled from their homeland and dispersed in all countries of the world, entrenching the presence of the colonialist Zionist occupation on our chaste soil under the shadow of Arab trusteeship over our people and through the defeated Arab regimes, which were under the influence of colonialist powers, especially Britain. Palestine was a victim of this trusteeship and weakness. From the bleeding wound emerged the Palestinian revolution, which declared at its birth in 1965 that there is no alternative to struggle against the usurping enemy through the methods of prolonged people's war and armed struggle until liberation and victory.

With the presence of the PLO and the continuation of the Palestinian struggle within its framework, and with the increasing number of martyrs, our triumphant revolution and our heroic masses were able to wrest their independent national decisionmaking at the 1974 Rabat summit conference. Our people won their independent decisionmaking, represented by declaring the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people everywhere. And despite all the desperate attempts to strike at our triumphant revolution and our enemies' efforts to circumvent this representation, the Palestinian giant was able to confront all its enemies and to turn our Palestinian cause into a central cause for the whole world despite the wounds, the rivers of blood, the large number of martyrs, and our people's immense suffering.

Then came our sacred uprising to renew our people's resolve to attain their legitimate rights no matter what the sacrifices or how long the wait. It has grown into a giant, striking terror in the hearts of all enemies. Your glorious uprising is delivering painful blows to the Nazi occupation, foiling its measures against our struggling masses. Despite the fascist oppression, our massess are ever rallying around the uprising and its sacred slogans through a commitment to the PLO and the unified leadership of the uprising, withholding taxes, boycotting occupation goods, resigning en masse from the Zionist administration, economizing on expenses, intensifying local agriculture, land reclamation, and education, and building alternative bodies via popular committees, neighborhoods, education, and health as a key prelude to civil disobedience.

Having despaired of squelching and aborting the uprising, the rulers of Tel Aviv committed the crime of murdering the leader, the symbol Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], in Tunis in an attempt to end it. O our heroic masses, comrades, and brothers of the martyr hero Abu Jihad [words indistinct]. Abu Jihad's blood will not have been wasted. All our people are Abu Jihad. We will continue the march along the path of struggle until victory. This escalation has been crowned by the international consensus on denouncing the Zionist entity and its fascist policies, the Palestinian-Soviet agreement, reconciliation with Syria, and reopening the intra-Palestinian dialogue toward developing the unity of the PLO.

Then came the Algerian and Libyan efforts and Arab meetings to convene an Arab summit—the uprising summit to promote common Arab action in support of the uprising and build a wide Arab front in the face of conspiratorial plots led by the Shultz project, which our people have turned down. In the shadow of these great achievements, the Zionist enemy mounted an attack against Lebanon, laid a siege to some villages, and used repression amd oppression against the innocent in renewed attempts to divert international attention from the uprising and in a desperate attempt to undo the militant, harmonious, integral relationship between the popular uprising in the occupied land and the Palestinian revolution on one hand and the Lebanese nationalist movement on the other.

At a time when the need to close ranks and train guns on the usurper enemy has never been greater, a handful of aberrant dissidents in Lebanon who have broken away from the will of our people made a wretched attempt to split and undermine the various efforts seeking to realize a national consensus within the PLO and direct the guns at the usurper enemy to consolidate the triumphant uprising of our people.

While saluting the combatants who returned to the ranks of the mother revolution, thereby rejecting the spilling of blood for the sake of achieving the objectives of those who reneged on our people's will, as well as those of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghah], the one who reneged on this will, and his clique, the uprising masses appeal to the Lebanese nationalist movement to unify its ranks to confront the Zionist enemy and end their narrow differences, thus unifying the militant endeavors of the militant and pan-Arab Lebanese-Palestinian parties to make them serve as a significant factor and a principal pillar conducive to the achievement of victory.

At the same time, these masses appeal to all those exerting sincere efforts to accelerate the process of inter-Palestinian dialogue, to bolster the militant relationship with Syria, and to build an Arab base of steadfastness capable of achieving our nation's pan-Arab objectives. O you, masses of the valiant uprising. O you, people of martyrs. With steady and confident strides, we, along with you, are going through one phase after another in our popular uprising and revolt, strengthening the people's rules and authority on the road to general and comprehensive civil disobedience, which will take the form of securing a complete boycott between our people and the institutions of the occupying authority in all spheres.

This requires that we display further observance of the program of the phase and of that of the phases of the popular uprising, as well as of the decisions made by the Unified National Leadership, the PLO leadership.

We call upon our masses to remain alert and display serious and studied readiness to meet the requirements of civil disobedience. This readiness can materialize through providing the necessary supplies which can provide citizens' needs for at least 1 month. It includes enhancing self-sufficiency, displaying an eagerness to provide adequate quantities of water by preserving water wells, making available first aid, and enhancing the program of various committees—the popular, guard, information, and labor committees. Furthermore, this readiness can also materialize when emphasis is laid on the formation of further strike groups, the militant arm of our blessed popular revolution.

The PLO leadership, the Unified National Leadership of the Uprising, treading on the path of realizing comprehensive civil disobedience, emphasizes the following:

1. All sectors and walks of life are to enhance the complete boycott [of Israeli authorities] through their failure to pay all forms of taxes to the suckers of our people's blood.

2. The comprehensive boycott is to be enhanced and continued by our workers through their failure to head for their worksites inside the institutions of the Zionist entity and its crumbling organizations.

3. The Unified National Leadership calls upon our heroic masses in the proud Gaza Strip to boycott the receipt of identity cards, which the enemy authorities seek to force upon them with the objective of restricting the movement of citizens and forcing them to pay taxes. This hateful method seeks to weaken the growing flame of the uprising. Hence, we call upon you, our masses, to boycott completely this measure.

4. The Unified National Leadership of the Uprising calls upon the general directors working in the departments of the Civil Administration in the Gaza Strip to respond favorably to the call voiced by the uprising masses by tendering their resignations. We call upon the strike forces, the knights of the great clashes, and the faithful masses of our people to strike with an iron fist all those who refuse to carry out this decision. We also call upon the guard and security committees to maintain surveillance over these directors and to carry out their program in this regard.

5. The Unified National Leadership salutes the uprising masses and our valiant kinfolk in the camps of the Gaza Strip for their steadfastness and their legendary challenge, which took the form of breaking the curfews imposed on Palestinian camps and also the form of staging tumultuous demonstrations and violent clashes against the Nazi occupation troops.

6. The Unified Leadership of the Uprising calls upon our people's masses to form solidarity committees inside the occupied homeland to bolster the ties of social solidarity, cooperation, and mutual aid among our well-off families and our families that have been harmed.

7. The Unified National Leadership of the Uprising calls upon the lawyers' sector to form information and legal committees to work intensively to expose the Nazi methods being perpetrated by the occupation authorities against our masses, our prisoners, and our deportees—methods that contravene all international and human laws and norms. Special emphasis is to be laid on the methods being used by the occupation authorities in the new Nazi detention camps; namely, Ansar, the Negev desert prison, the Al-Zahiriyah prison, the Al-Fari'ah prison, and the remaining prisons.

8. The Unified National Leadership stresses the need to remain alert and to beware of forged statements which are being distributed by the well-known agent Hamadi al-Rishq by orders of Yitzhaq Rabin.

On the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, the PLO leadership, the Unified National Leadership of the popular uprising, greets the masses of our people, detainees, wounded, and the families of our martyrs—the candles. It also greets the harmed families, our merchants, workers, deportees, and the revolution fighters in all arenas. It congratulates them on the blessed feast, which coincides with the escalation of our gigantic popular revolution and the victorious beginning of its 6th month. It greets

our sons' heroic stands in their struggle over the recent months and during the blessed Al-Qadr night [the night between the 26th and 27th of Ramadan in which the Koran was revealed].

Naturally, the Unified Leadership calls for concealing all celebrations and to confine them to performing religious rites, prayers, and chants of God is great. It calls for formation of further committees and intensification of the following militant programs and activities on the path to a comprehensive civil disobedience:

1. On 13 May, the masses of our people shall head for mosques, perform prayers over the souls of our righteous martyrs, and take to the streets in massive demonstrations against the occupation and the herds of its armed settlers.

2. The 15th of May, the ill-omened day of the catastrophe, shall be considered a day for a comprehensive strike, a day of distinctive anger, and a new beginning in which Palestinian flags shall be hoisted over houses, poles, village council buildings, appointed municipalities, and everywhere. On this day the heroic strike groups shall confront the occupiers and all those departing from the will of our people, including the members of the appointed municipal councils, taxes, police, and misled criminal agents.

3. The 1st day of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr shall be announced as a day for national mourning in protest of Arab and Islamic silence and impotence and to honor and glorify the blood of our revolutionary martyr and symbol, Brother Abu Jihad, and all the righteous uprising martyrs. On this day, our masses shall head [for mosques] to perform prayers and visit the tombs of martyrs and cemeteries and shall stage popular processions and massive, mammoth demonstrations in defiance of the Zionist means of repression and torture.

4. The Unified National Leadership calls on the masses of our people and various committees to pay solidarity visits to the families of our heroic martyrs, prisoners, wounded, and deportees on the 2d and 3d days of the blessed 'Id.

5. The 21st of May shall be declared a day of comprehensive strike and a day for enhancing popular teaching in all our cities, villages, and camps in protest of the inhuman arbitrary decisions of closing down various centers of learning. The teachers sector is called upon to organize protest processions.

6. The rest of the days and Fridays and Sundays shall be considered days for enhancing and intensifying the work of various militant activities, especially the strike forces, and for dealing painful blows to the flabby bodies of occupiers and their agents and setting ablaze the ground under the feet of the Zionist occupiers with fire and anger.

7. With the exception of what has been mentioned, our masses shall be committed to all the decisions declared in previous calls, especially regarding the hours of partial trade strike, which will be as usual.

O valiant sons of our people and makers of Palestinian glory. We will continue to resist with a strong will, profound belief, great sacrifices, and innovative and creative revolutionary action on the path of martyrs. We will continue to challenge all forms and means of systematic Zionist repression. O our heroic masses and strike forces, hurl more stones and flaming Molotov cocktails on all enemies and the forces of wickedness, injustice, and aggression. Continue using bows and arrows, poisoned nails, and all means of popular struggle.

Carry out further committee militant activities toward a stage of comprehensive civil disobedience on the path of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO. Victory is undoubtedly imminent. Together, we will achieve our liberation and certain national independence on the soil of Palestine with Jerusalem as our everlasting capital. We will triumph.

[Signed] The PLO, the Unified National Leadership of the Uprising in the occupied territories, 12 May 1988

Egypt

Soviet Ambassador Previews Abd al-Majid's Visit

NC1105153488 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] Cairo, 11 May (MENA)—Gennadiy Zhuravlev, Soviet ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt, left Cairo at noon today for Moscow to make the necessary arrangements for the upcoming visit to the Soviet Union on 19 May by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

In a predeparture statement given to MENA at Cairo Airport, the Soviet ambassador said he expects 'Abd al-Majid's visit to Moscow to produce positive results in support of Soviet-Egyptian relations. These relations have recently grown in the commercial, economic, technical, scientific, and cultural fields.

Zhuravlev noted that this visit is important because it is the first by an Egyptian foreign minister since 1975. He expects the visit to open a new chapter in bilateral relations, promoting cooperation in various domains. The Soviet ambassador said that the talks are expected to deal with international issues of common concern, primarily the Middle East issue and ways of convening an international peace conference in the region. He expressed his belief that the meeting will bring the views of both countries closer regarding the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

The ambassador also condemned the acts of violence and repressive measures by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in the occupied territory, especially in the Gaza Strip. He stressed that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that unless this problem is resolved it will be impossible to conceive a permanent and comprehensive peaceful solution in the region. The Palestinians, he said, must be given the chance to determine their future. Zhuravlev noted that his country's views stress the need to convene an international peace conference under UN auspices attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO. He stressed that it is impossible to solve the Middle East problem without Palestinian participation in any proposed settlement.

Chadian Official Arrives for Visit 12 May

NC1205205888 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Cairo, 12 May (MENA)—Korom Ahmed, Chadian minister of presidential affairs [title as received], has arrived in Cairo from Tunis for a 2-day visit.

During his stay in Cairo he will hold talks with Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials on current developments in Africa and bilateral relations. Ambassador Nabil al-Silawi, director of the Africa Department at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, received the Chadian minister.

$40 Million Trade Protocol Signed With Jordan

NC1205123088 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 12 May 88

[Summary] Cairo, 12 May (MENA)—A $40 million trade protocol between Egypt and Jordan for 1988 was signed here yesterday evening. Each country will contribute $20 million worth of products under the agreement, which was signed by 'Adil al-Masri, first under secretary of the Egyptian Economy Ministry, on behalf of Egypt and by Muhammad al-Qaf, secretary general of the Jordanian Industry and Trade Ministry, for Jordan. Under the protocol, Egypt will export clothes, material, shoes, leather products, carpets, moquette, metal, and wood products to Jordan, while Jordan will export insulators, chemicals, copper valves, and calcium carbonate to Egypt.

Minister Says New Power Stations Being Built

NC1005154188 Cairo MENA in English 1445 GMT 10 May 88

[By Ahmad Ghayth, MENA staff reporter]

Cairo, May 10 (MENA)—Minister of electricity and energy, Engineer Mahir Abazah, said today he would, after the Bairam holiday next week, inspect maintenance work of power stations all over the Republic, in an exclusive interview with MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY (MENA). The minister said that the giant power stations will be set in Sidi Krier, Za'faranah, 'Uyun Musa, and Karimat areas to guard against a decrease in electricity supply as a result of the drop in Nile waters.

The power stations will be operated with natural gas or coal and will be operated during the third five-year development plan.

The minister told MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY that as of the beginning of next year and up to July, three power stations would have been set up to provide 1800 megawatts, almost the same amount generated from the High Dam.

There will also be extensions in power stations in several parts of the country, the minister said.

U.S. Held Responsibile for Mideast Situation

NC1305060288 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Cairo, 12 May (MENA)—AL-AHRAM newspaper warns that unless the international community takes action to impose its will on Israel, world stability will be threatened and there will be the possibility of a large-scale confrontation in this sensitive and vital region.

In Friday's edition, the paper says that the United States bears a particular responsibility because it provides Israel with protection and the means of existence to such an extent that Israel has become an arrogant and dominant power.

The paper calls on the Reagan administration, which repeatedly declares that the Palestinian people do have legitimate rights, to explicitly define these legitimate rights so its position will not continue to be unsteady and in harmony with the expansionist and aggressive Israeli policy. The paper also calls on the United States not to stand against the international community and not to reject the establishment of a Palestinian state.

In conclusion, the paper affirms that recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is the basis of any settlement in the region, and should be reached within the framework of an international conference. This conference, the paper adds, should determine through negotiations future relations between Israel and the Arab states, including the Palestinian state, so the region may enjoy peace.

Libya

Whitehead's Visit to Tunisia Criticized

LD1205163688 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Tripoli, 12 May (JANA)—John Whitehead, U.S. assistant secretary of state, has begun a visit to Tunisia. He was previously in Algeria. Voice of America has stated that Whitehead will discuss bilateral relations between the United States and Tunisia during this visit, whereas U.S. officials have reported that the U.S. envoy will convey to Tunisian officials affirmation of the U.S. Administration's friendship and support for Tunisia.

JANA's Arab affairs editor has commented on this. He said: These statements are part of the U.S. policy of hypocrisy and deception. One need not look far for evidence of this or to see the true colors of the United States. Less than 3 weeks ago the U.S. Administration was a major partner in enabling the Zionist enemy to violate the integrity of Arab Tunisian territory and to assassinate the martyr Khalil al-Wazir, Abu Jihad. In a more provocative and more insolent step, the U.S. Administration, through its delegate at the United Nations, stood against the draft resolution submitted by Tunisia condemning the Zionist enemy and revealed evidence of its absolute enmity to all Arabs by signing a memorandum of strategic understanding with the Zionists.

The editor added: Yesterday, the U.S. Administration and its current President were heaping praise on Bourguiba to the point of adopting him as a son. But, now the administration suddenly expresses readiness to close that book, and expresses its commitment to developing relations with the Tunisia of 7 November.

The U.S. Administration cannot continue to scorn the awareness of others and their ability to expose the policy of hypocrisy and tightrope walking, which is the backbone of U.S. policy. The Tunisia of 7 November is not the Tunisia of before, and the serial of U.S. hatred and its deep-rooted malice against the Arab nation does not need any more proof or eyewitnesses. The United States has declared a developing and explicit war against the Arab people and has taken the side of the invading racist Zionists. Therefore, nothing remains but to adopt a firm stand in reply to this insolence and scorn of Arab awareness and to put an end to meddling by the United States.

People's Congresses Discuss Human Rights

LD1205230488 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] The masses of the national and international people's congresses throughout the municipalities of the Great Jamahiriyah continue their extraordinary meetings to discuss the adoption of the document on human rights in the jamahiri society, in order to affirm and entrench direct people's democracy.

During their debates last night, the masses of the national and international people's congresses stressed that this historic document is a gain for man wherever he may be, secures his freedom, and preserves his humanity.

The masses of the national and international people's congresses announced the establishment of detachments of national and international revolutionary guards to defend the cause of the revolution, freedom, and human rights as contained in the document on human rights in the jamahiri society.

Algeria's Messaadia Arrives 12 May for Visit

LD1205184988 Tripoli JANA in English 1642 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Ma' [May] 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, the member of the Political Bureau in charge of the Permament Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front's Party of Algeria and his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli at noon today on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud welcomed Messaadia and his accompanying delegation on their arrival at Tripoli International Airport. Also took part were: the member of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau, the secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Algiers, and staff members at the Algerian Embassy to Great Jamahiriyah.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD1305091688 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Politburo and head of the Permanent Secretariat of the

FLN in sister Algeria, who handed him a written message from President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the sister Republic of Algeria, concerning the emergency Arab summit, which is to discuss ways of supporting the popular uprising in the occupied territories.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Lebanese Mufti, Delegation
LD1105231988 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 11 May 88

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Khalil al-Maysi, mufti of western and eastern Al-Biqa' and Zahlah in Lebanon, and the delegation accompanying him, which includes: Dr ('Umar Halbilb), Dr Khalil Salih, Dr Husayn Yasin, Eng 'Atif Yasin, and Brother Muhammad Hamzah. [video shows Al-Qadhdhafi exchanging hugs with them and then seated behind a big desk]

Kuwait

Soviet Envoy Sytenko Concludes Talks, Departs

LD1205225688 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1944 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Kuwait, 12 May (KUNA)—This evening, Mikhail Sytenko, the Soviet roving ambassador and official envoy, left Kuwait after a 3-day official visit.

During the visit, Sytenko held two rounds of talks with Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin and with European Department Director Faysal al-Salih al-Mutawwa' on bilateral relations, the situation in Afghanistan, the Middle East issue, the Palestinian issue, the Iraq-Iran war, and the situation in Lebanon.

On his departure, Sytenko was seen off by the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait and by the staff of the embassy.

PDRY

Supreme People's Council Discusses Unity Issue

EA1205191988 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2245 GMT 11 May 88

[Excerpt] The Supreme People's Council has stressed the need to closely follow the results of the summit meetings in Ta'izz and Sanaa and to struggle to implement them.

This was stated in a press communique issued Wednesday evening after the conclusion of the sixth ordinary session, which was held 10-11 May under the chairmanship of Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. The session was attended by officials of mass, district, and defense organizations.

The Council expressed its profound gratification concerning the serious efforts of the national leadership to ease tension and to develop ways of mutual understanding in the interest of maintaining the potential and resources of the Yemeni people and also in searching for peace. The Council stressed that the summits in Ta'izz and Sanaa and the great results they achieved were a victory for the Yemeni people's aspirations for serious work to realize our people's hopes of progress and unity.

In the foreign policy field, the Council expressed its deep gratification concerning the great interest shown by our country in supporting the popular uprising of our Palestinian Arab masses in the occupied territory. The Council called upon all organs of authority and the masses of the Yemeni people to increase their support for and solidarity with the uprising.

The Council reiterated that our country supports Algeria's call for an Arab summit conference. The purpose of this conference is to support the uprising and to unite the Arab position in the face of U.S. and terrorist Zionist pressure aimed at crushing it.

The Council praised the Damascus meeting between the Syrian and Palestinian brothers. The Council stressed that the restoration of relations between them was a historic necessity in view of the need to confront the enemies of the Arab nation and to strengthen Arab solidarity.

The Council expressed its deep concern at the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and the escalation caused by the destructive war of the cities, in which massive losses and destruction have been inflicted on the populations of the two countries. The Council called on Iran to respond to UN Security Council Resolution No 598. The Council also expressed concern at the increasing activities and movements of the U.S. Navy in Gulf waters and called for its withdrawal.

Turning to the African Continent, the Council expressed satisfaction at the positive results achieved between the PDRE and the Republic of Somalia and also the peace dialogue between Ethiopia and Sudan.

On the international scene, the Council expressed our country's support for all the USSR's efforts to eliminate the nuclear danger, to reduce international tension, and to spread cooperation, friendship, and security throughout the world. This includes the Soviet initiative on withdrawing its forces from Afghanistan.

The Council also expressed our country's support for the recent agreement signed between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

In its final session, the Council studied a number of reports and the remaining items on the agenda. The Council ratified two memorandums concerning the approximate budget of the 1988 Prices Fund and the extent of implementation of the funds budget during 1988. It also ratified two drafts, one of the law on the organization, duties, and authorities of the Democratic Yemeni Farmers Union and the other of the PDRY marine law. [passage indistinct]

The Council also reviewed a report on security and crime in the republic during 1987. It stressed the need to exchange and integrate efforts among the various related authorities so as to [word indistinct] and eliminate factors that lead to crime at the expense of [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Diplomatic Relations Established With Benin

LD1005231788 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 May 88

[Text] A statement was issued this evening in Aden and in Porto-Novo on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Government of the PDRY and the Government of the People's Republic of Benin. The following is the text of the statement:

In view of the desire of the Government of the PDRY and the Government of the People's Republic of Benin to strengthen friendship and cooperation between them based on the principles of equality, mutual interest, and noninterference in internal affairs, and in conformity with the UN Charter, the governments of the two countries have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level from 10 May 1988.

Saudi Arabia

King Husayn, Ziaul Haq Arrive for Pilgrimage

LD1205173388 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1657 GMT 12 May 88

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 12 May (SPA)—At 1645 today His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Jeddah to perform the minor pilgrimage, to visit the prophet's mosque, and to pray there. He was received at King 'Abd al-'Aziz international airport by His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Mecca. [passage omitted]

King Husayn is accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Faysal ibn Husayn ibn Talal; Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; and chairman of the Jordanian Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim.

At 1800 today, Pakistani President General Mohammed Ziaul Haq arrived in Jeddah to perform the rites of minor pilgrimage and to visit the prophet's mosque. He was received at King 'Abd al-'Aziz international airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs. [passage omitted]

Received by King Fahd

LD1205235888 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2230 GMT 12 May 88

[Excerpt] Mecca, 12 May (SPA)—The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, may God protect him, received this evening at Al-Safah Palace in Mecca His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and the delegation accompanying his majesty.

He, may God support him, also received his excellency the Pakistani president, Mohammad Ziaul Haq, and the delegation accompanying his excellency who came earlier today to perform the minor pilgrimage. [passage omitted]

King Husayn Leaves Al-Madinah

LD1305073488 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0350 GMT 13 May 88

[Excerpt] Al-Madinah, 13 May (SPA)—This morning His Majesty King Husayn left Al-Madinah at the end of his current visit to the Kingdom, during which he performed the rites of minor pilgrimage and visited the prophet's mosque. He was seen off at Al-Madinah airport by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd al-Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Al-Madinah. [passage omitted]

Algerian Foreign Minister Arrives in Jeddah

LD1205195788 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1835 GMT 12 May 88

[text] Jeddah, 12 May (SPA)—Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi arrived in Jeddah this evening for a visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed at King 'Abd al-'Aziz international airport by the foreign minister, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Salim Sunbul, director of the Foreign Ministry branch in the western region; the royal protocol official; Abdelkarim Ghraieb, Algerian ambassador to the Kingdom; and members of the Algerian Consulate in Jeddah.

Yemen Arab Republic

'Security Source' Confirms Attack on U.S. Embassy

JN1305062988 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0545 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Sanaa, 12 May (WAKH)—A responsible security source in the YAR has asserted that an unidentified man fired a U.S.-made light antiarmor shell at the U.S. Embassy in Sanaa from an area north of the Embassy at 1900 last Tuesday [10 May]. In his statement, carried by the Yemeni news agency SABA', the source pointed out that no casualties occurred and material losses were slight. Investigations are under way to identify the culprit, he added.

Oil Minister Departs for Meetings in Romania

JN1205131588 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Baghdad, 12 May (INA)—Oil Minister 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim left for Bucharest today to lead the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the 10th session of the Iraqi-Romanian Joint Committee for Economic, Financial, and Technical Cooperation. These meetings will begin in the Romanian capital tomorrow.

The Iraqi minister said the committee will discuss ways to promote bilateral relations in the economic, trade, industrial, transportation, communications, and agricultural fields as well as the bilateral exchange of commodities and technical experience.

The Iraqi technical delegation left for Bucharest last Tuesday. It was comprised of the Transport and Communciations Ministry's under secretary and delegates from the Ministries of Trade, Industry and Minerals, Agriculture and Irrigation, and Finance, and from the central bank.

Reportage on Gulf War Combat Activities

Lloyds Confirms Tanker Hit

JN1205123388 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1207 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] London, 12 May (INA)—The British Lloyds insurance company has confirmed that the Iraqi Air Force jet fighters hit an Iranian tanker, whose name is unknown, with two missiles near the Iranian coast yesterday, setting it ablaze and damaging it.

In a cable to the INA office in London a short time ago, Lloyds said that the Iranian tanker was on a shuttle trip from Khark to Larak Island while it was loaded with Iranian crude oil. The tanker was hit by the two Iraqi missiles in the eastern area of the Arabian Gulf.

An Iraqi military spokesman today announced that the Iraqi warplanes launched two raids on two large maritime targets near the Iranian coast last night.

Communique No 3,175

JN1205173888 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 May 88

[Communique No 3,175 issued by the Armed Forces General Command dated 12 May]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Following are the activities of our units for last night and today:

1. An enemy force estimated at an infantry regiment attempted to attack the positions of one of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector. Our brave men confronted the enemy force with all their weapons and with efficient support from our artillery.

With God's help, the enemy attempt was foiled, the bulk of the attacking force was destroyed, and its personnel were wiped out except for the few of them who fled. The situation was settled in favor of our victorious forces.

Elsewhere in the same sector, 10 of the enemy personnel were killed and 4 vehicles were set ablaze and destroyed.

God bless our valiant men in the heroic I Army Corps. Praise be to Him for His victory.

2. To continue to destroy the Iranian enemy's oil revenues, our bold Air Force launched two successful raids on two large maritime targets near the Iranian coast last night. Our hawks dealt them two accurate and effective blows and then returned safely to base in God's care and protection.

3. One of our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah attacked an enemy patrol and killed six of its personnel and injured others. Elsewhere in the same sector, a 106-mm gun and three infantry positions were destroyed and one ammunition dump was blown up.

4. With effective blows with weapons in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, our units destroyed 10 infantry positions and three observations posts, blew up one ammunition dump, and killed three of the scoundrels. In the VI Army Corps east of the Tigris, one enemy tank was damaged and one infantry position and one weapons emplacement were destroyed.

5. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector inflicted the following losses on the enemy.

— Killing four of the scoundrels.

— Destroying four infantry positions.

— Setting ablaze and destroying two shovels.

— Destroying one observation post.

— Destroying one heavy machinegun.

— Setting ablaze one fuel depot and one ammunition dumps.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 May 1988

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN1205193688 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1907 GMT 12 May 88

[Statement by a military spokesman]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's help, our brave Air Force dealt an accurate and effective blow to a large maritime target near Sheykh Sho'eyb Island [Lavan Island] this afternoon. Having carried out the mission, our planes returned safely to base, God be praised.

Planes Attack Targets 'North of Sidon'
TA1205172788 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1714 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] An item just in from the newsroom: Israeli planes tonight attacked targets north of Sidon. All the planes returned safely and the pilot said they had scored direct hits on the targets. No further details are available.

Shamir Briefs Likud Ministers on Soviets, Shultz
TA1205192688 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 12 May 88 pp 1, 14

[Report by Gad Li'or]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday told Likud ministers that there is no truth to reports claiming a shift in the Soviet stand on an international conference.

Shamir said the Soviet Union insists that the conference have authority and that the PLO should participate. He further said there is an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States that the international conference will not disperse and that it will receive periodic briefings; it will thus have authority to submit proposals. "There is no difference between counseling and coercing," said Shamir.

Shamir told the ministers that he would meet Shultz on 5 June, immediately after which he will fly to New York to attend the special convention on disarmament.

Meanwhile it has been learned that the prime minister may meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in 3 and 1/2 weeks while attending the UN General Assembly session in New York. Sources close to the prime minister are busy arranging this meeting for 6 or 7 June. In the past Shamir met with Soviet President Andrey Gromyko, who was foreign minister at the time. The meeting took place while Yitzhaq Shamir was foreign minister in 1984, and even earlier—in 1982.

It was also learned yesterday that Shamir will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz only on the eve of his departure for the United States on the afternoon of 5 June, which is the date of Shultz' arrival. According to information obtained in Jerusalem, Shultz will arrive in the area as early as 3 June but will begin his visit in Amman, rather than Jerusalem. [passage omitted]

Rabin Comments on Elections, Shultz Initiative
TA1205182588 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] The Shultz initiative is losing its momentum, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told the Labor Party's election campaign committee today. Most of his remarks were devoted to political issues. Our party affairs correspondent Yaron Deqel reports:

[Begin recording] [Deqel] The Labor Party election campaign committee, which met for the first time today, hosted the defense minister. It was one of those rare occasions where Minister Rabin addressed political issues. Rabin believes that Labor has a fair chance to win the elections if its policies are clear and its campaign is organized properly.

[Rabin] According to public opinion, we are vulnerable in two areas. First, on whether we remain firm in the face of political pressures, and second, on whether we sell out on security issues. It is essential for us to make our security policy credible.

[Deqel] Yitzhaq Rabin responds to his colleagues' criticism regarding the execution of the operation in Lebanon without the Inner Cabinet's approval. The main critics of the Labor Party were, as will be remembered, Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Abba Eban, the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee chairman.

[Rabin] In matters of national importance, our friends, be they ministers or Knesset committee chairmen, should reduce their prattle of mutual criticism.

[Deqel] The defense minister says the Shultz initiative has lost its momentum. He says it was not supported by any relevant body or country, which brought about the beginning of a negative development in Jordan's stand. [end recording]

Rabin on Need To Talk With Moderate Palestinians
TA1205183788 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] The defense minister said that 5,400 Palestinians are currently subject to regular or administrative detention, in addition to about 4,000 who were convicted for terrorism or collaboration with terrorists and jailed following a trial.

Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that in an appearance before the Labor Party's political committee, Mr Rabin expressed the opinion that we are witnessing a slow process of calming down in the territories. He added that Israel will not submit to terror and violence. In view of the toughening in King Husayn's stance and the decline of Shultz' plan, it is necessary to talk with moderate Palestinians who are prepared to recognize Israel and to disavow terror.

Ben-Aharon on Husayn's Shift to 'Rejection Front'
TA1205193788 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] The director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Yosi Ben-Aharon, says King Husayn's recent pronouncements have made the chances of a settlement

more remote. Interviewed by Jack Katzenell, Ben-Aharon said the uprising in the territories had led to explosions and other manifestations of instability in the Kingdom, and the king had reacted by moving closer to the rejection front.

[Begin Ben-Aharon recording] We have been witnessing a gradual shift toward more extreme stances on the part of King Husayn, and this is very regrettable, because although the prime minister was not privy to the so-called London agreement, and he was against an international conference, we still have believed and continue to believe that King Husayn and Jordan can be a viable partner to an agreement on the basis of the Camp David accords, which will give autonomy to the Arabs in the territories and enable us to reach a final agreement with the Kingdom of Jordan. King Husayn, however, has consistently adopted a stance that links him totally to the position of Syria and of the PLO.

Now, you cannot negotiate with a pan-Arab consensus, because they will always be rotating and propelling themselves to more extreme stands, stage by stage. And this is precisely what has happened, especially under the impact of the violence and the disturbances in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. King Husayn has been very much afraid of the impact and the spillover effect of these disturbances on his regime and its stability. Therefore, his way of addressing himself to this threat was by adopting a more extreme stance. This has made the chances of reaching accommodation with Husayn that much more remote, unfortunately. [end recording]

Ben-Aharon: Khalil Tabah Proposal 'Nonstarter'
TA1305045788 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] The director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Yosef Ben-Aharon, says there is nothing new in the latest Egyptian proposal to solve the Tabah dispute. Ben-Aharon told our reporter Jack Katzenell the proposal reportedly conveyed by former Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil to Foreign Minister Peres in Madrid is not a real compromise and is a nonstarter.

[Begin Ben-Aharon recording] According to what has been reported in the media, Mr Mustafa Khalil has proposed something that we've heard already before through Judge Abe Sofaer from the United States, and that is that the Egyptians want full sovereignty and a measure of control in return for what they call access arrangements, special arrangements with Israel. And this is, of course, a nonstarter because this in effect means that we give up Tabah, both sovereignty and control. We are willing, and very much so, to negotiate with Egyptians on a compromise solution that would give them satisfaction and us also, but not in a situation where they, even before we start negotiating, they present conditions that will have them gain total sovereignty and control. [end recording]

Visiting Soviet Delegation Supports Conference
TA1305061488 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 13 May 88

[Excerpt] An international conference is the only realistic solution to the Middle East conflict. This view was expressed by the members of a Soviet delegation that arrived in Israel last night. The delegation head emphasized that this is not an official delegation. This is merely a Soviet group which, together with the USSR-Israel Friendship Association, is here to mark the 43d anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany. Our correspondent Dan Eshel conversed with the delegation members:

[Begin recording] [Eshel] Delegation head Vasiliy Osnach praised glasnost, which can be felt in a change in the concept of foreign relations in his country. Nevertheless, he added, the time is not yet ripe for the resumption of ties with Israel.

[Osnach speaks in Russian followed by Eshel's translation] Regarding relations with Israel, as you know there is a problem over the resolution of the conflict. As long as this problem is not resolved, it will be hard to speak of any substantial progress in this sphere. Regarding Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres' proposals on an international conference, Osnach says they are not far-reaching enough to solve the conflict. At the same time, the idea of an international conference is acceptable to the Soviet Union. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Soviet on Peace Conference, Jordanian Role
TA1305104888 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 13 May 88 pp 1, 2

[Report by correspondent in Spain, Dafna Vardi]

[Text] Madrid—Aleksandr Zotov, the Soviet representative to the Socialist International, yesterday told 'AL HAMISHMAR that he feels it is important to go into detail on the Soviet Union's stand over the international conference issue because of the negative image the conference concept has acquired in Israel. He noted that he hopes this will remove the threatening feeling the conference evokes, clarifying to the parties that the conference's goal is to create a suitable atmosphere for negotiations, rather than to impose solutions.

Zotov said that "technically speaking, it is impossible to force solutions on any party, as there is no intention of locking them up in a cage. Each party would be able to reject the proposed solutions, or simply get up and leave the conference." He explained that the main reason for his support of the conference lies in his feeling that the parties, mainly the Arabs, need the international community's support and encouragement if they are to move forward toward a solution. "If the Israelis and the Arabs could do this on their own, no conference would be needed," but this has not happened. "Personally, I believe that the involved parties need the atmosphere of a conference," he said.

Zotov stressed again and again that the only "pressure" would be the conference's ambience, which would prod the parties into making headway and into continuing their efforts to find a solution, but not into accepting any particular solution.

As to the superpowers' part, Zotov made it clear he sees them as mere consultants. He said: "The Shultz plan leaves room for recommendations and proposals by the superpowers. We can bring either proposals of our own, or joint proposals that would be decided with the Americans. In any event, they would retain their status as mere proposals." As for the question of Palestinian representation, Zotov noted that "they deserve a separate invitation," adding that "they have shown flexibility" and that he has been informed by them that they would be willing to be part of a joint delegation.

At the same time, he added, there is a problem with this matter, as in the newly created situation, "Jordan seems less representative of the Palestinians and its role is continually shrinking." He said that there are, however, other ways and various possibilities.

The idea of a solution in stages raised by Zotov in his address at the conference on the Middle East is, according to him, very logical, because "a territorial basis is necessary before one can talk about the realization of national rights."

Delegation Visits Egypt To Discuss Military Issues

TA1205193288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] This week an Israeli military delegation visited Egypt and discussed several bilateral issues, including handling border incidents, locating IDF MIA's, and allowing family members to visit the sites where their dear ones died. Our Army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that the Israeli delegation was led by Brigadier General Oren Shihor, commander of the IDF liaison unit. One of the delegation members was the director of the Foreign Ministry's Egypt division.

Unrest, Related Events in Territories Reported

Roundup of 12 May Incidents

TA1205171988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Five youths were wounded by IDF fire during disturbances in the Nabulus Casbah today.

Our correspondent Arye Gus has learned from Arab sources that a man with gunshot wounds was brought to 'Aliya Hospital in Hebron today. He said he had been shot by IDF soldiers, yet as far as is known, no incidents involving the army occurred in his village of Al-Majd. The police are investigating the circumstances in which the man sustained his wounds.

A resident of Al-Saqrah village died yesterday in Ramallah's hospital from wounds sustained 2 and 1/2 months ago during the Land Day riots.

The curfew on the Al-Shati' refugee camp was lifted this afternoon. A military source told our correspondent Moti Amir that this was a goodwill gesture aimed at enabling the residents to stock up on food and to prepare for the termination of the Ramadan fast. The curfew on Gaza's Al-Shaja'iyah neighborhood remains in force.

The issuing of new identity cards continued in the Gaza Strip today. Some 3,000 residents of Gaza's Al-Rimal and Al-Nasir neighborhoods were issued new cards.

Molotov Cocktails Thrown

TA1205202288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Two Molotov cocktails were thrown this evening at a vehicle parked near the Hebrew University campus on Mount Scopus. One of the bottles caught fire, but there were no casualties or damages. Several suspects have been picked up.

Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that the prayer of Laylat al-Qadir, which according to Islamic tradition marks the day Prophet Muhammad received the first verse of the Koran, is being held in mosques on Temple Mount tonight. Only 10,000 worshippers participated in the prayers, much fewer than anticipated. The prayers proceeded quietly, after which several hundred worshippers set out to stage a protest demonstration, holding up PLO flags and shouting nationalist slogans. The police did not intervene.

Our correspondent notes there is a large police presence around the Temple Mount, in the Old City, and in East Jerusalem. They are being supervised by the inspector general and other police heads.

Temple Mount Demonstration

TA1305045188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 May 88

[Excerpts] Border Police broke up a demonstration on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem last night, following prayers for the Muslim holiday of Laylat al-Qadir. Police reinforcements are also preparing for possible disturbances on the Mount today, the last Friday of Ramadan. Shlomo Berger reports:

[Begin recording] Trouble began last night immediately after prayers for Laylat al-Qadir, which traditionally marks the giving of the Koran. Several hundred people chanted nationalist slogans and raised PLO flags. An Israeli flag was set on fire. The police did not intervene until the protesters began throwing stones. One border policeman was injured in the head when rocks were thrown at the Temple Mount police station. A force from

the Border Police antiterrorist unit entered the Mount and broke up the demonstration with rubber bullets. [shouting and sound of gunfire] Thirty-eight people were arrested.

About 10,000 worshippers gathered on the Temple Mount last night, far less than the tens of thousands expected. The small turnout was due mainly to Army and police roadblocks which prevented residents of the territories from arriving. Police are preparing for possible disturbances again today at the Mount, following prayers for the last Friday in Ramadan. Last year, over 100,000 people worshippped at the site without incident, but senior police officials say this year, extremist elements will try to incite unrest.

Over 1,500 policemen from around the country arrived in Jerusalem on Wednesday and Thursday, bringing the present force to an unprecedented 3,300 men. The reinforcements will remain in the capital through Jerusalem Day on Sunday, the 21st anniversary of the unification of the city. As a security precaution, the Temple Mount has been closed to all non-Muslim visitors until after Jerusalem Day. In addition, Jerusalem police officials have met with Muslim religious leaders and warned them that the festivities marking the end of the Ramadan holiday must not become an occasion for unrest. [end recording]

The Army has sealed off the Gaza Strip for fear of disturbances during Friday prayers. By order of the defense minister, the entire strip was declared a closed military area.

[Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English on 13 May on page 1 carries an unattributed report, on the situation in Gaza, adding: "Workers will not be permitted to travel to Israel, and the media will not be admitted in the area for at least 24 hours."]

The Army is releasing about 200 detainees in Judaea and Samaria today and tomorrow to mark the Muslim feast of 'Id al-Fitr. Military sources say the aim is to improve the atmosphere.

Next week, schools will gradually be reopened in Judaea and Samaria: first the elementary schools, and then the high schools, but only if the authorities see that this does not lead to a resumption of the riots.

Yesterday the Army began to withdraw troops from schools in Judaea and Samaria, where they had been billeted. [passage omitted]

Two more firebombs were thrown at a bus in northern Israel, on the Nazareth bypass road. The bus was damaged but no one was hurt. The police have launched an investigation.

Curfew on Nabulus

TA1305061188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] An Arab youth was killed by IDF gunfire in the town of Qabatiyah in Samaria last night. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the IDF was carrying out detentions in town. As this was being done, a youth sought by the security forces tried to flee, ignoring instructions to halt. The soldiers fired, injuring him. He died later at 'Afula hospital.

A curfew has been imposed on Nabulus and the adjacent refugee camps following reports of expected disturbances today. The curfew on the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem, which was imposed earlier this week, is still in force.

Roadblocks to Jerusalem

TA1305072188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] The security forces this morning erected roadblocks on the roads connecting Judaea and Samaria with Jerusalem and soldiers are preventing locals from traveling to the city.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that this is intended to stop youths from coming to the Temple Mount for fear that they would disrupt the public order.

A curfew was imposed this morning on the Al-Shati' refugee camp along the Gaza City coast, as well as on the local Faris market and on other sections of the city near the mosques.

The curfew on the Shaja'iyah neighborhood remains in effect. The above was reported by the IDF spokesman's representative in the Gaza Strip to our correspondent Moti Amir. A blockade was declared in the area, turning it into a closed military zone. Workers employed in Israel are, however, allowed to return to their homes.

Detainees Released

TA1305081588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] A short while ago, approximately 30 detainees and prisoners from Judaea and Samaria were released as a gesture by the commander of the Central Command on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr. The governor of Ramallah congratulated the discharged inmates, saying he hopes they will not get involved in demonstrations in the future. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that 81 detainees will be released today.

Disturbances on Temple Mount

TA1305112488 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Large units of police and Border Police entered the Temple Mount a short time ago to quell a disturbance that broke out on the occasion of Laylat al-Qadir.

Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that at the end of the prayers, several hundred faithful left on a protest march, flying PLO flags and chanting nationalist slogans. When they neared the Dome of the Rock mosque, they burned an Israeli flag and some of them began throwing rocks at the police station at the northern tip of the plaza. A large force of police then entered the area. Several demonstrators were injured by rubber bullets and were transferred to the mosques. A policeman was also hurt.

Right now, the police are continuing to dispatch more forces to the plaza. The muezzins in the mosques are urging the rioters to disperse.

Earlier, a young Arab woman was stopped at one of the gates, trying to hide a knife under her blouse. She was detained.

Further on Disturbances

TA1305130188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] A second riot occurred on Temple Mount in Jerusalem about 30 minutes ago. Hundreds of worshippers suddenly emerged from Al-Aqsa mosque and began throwing stones at policemen who were escorting detainees away from the plaza. The policemen fired rubber bullets at the rioters. The worshippers have congregated again near Al-Aqsa mosque.

Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that a Red Crescent ambulance entered the plaza and evacuated some wounded. Two policemen were slightly injured. At least 20 rioters have been detained.

Our correspondent adds that dozens of Jewish zealots are standing on the roofs of yeshivas near the Western Wall, watching the events on Temple Mount.

Prayers in Gaza Strip mosques ended and the worshippers went home quietly. No unusual incidents have been reported so far. It was still quiet this morning and commercial life had resumed. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that at approximately 0900, a local vehicle ran through a roadblock near Khan Yunus. Security forces tried to halt the vehicle and fired rubber bullets at it when it did not stop. One of the passengers was injured by a rubber bullet and was taken to the hospital.

Proposal for Entry Into Arab Premises Adopted

TA1305102888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Attorney General Yosef Harish has adopted the police proposal that emergency regulations be legislated to legalize policemen's entry into Arab premises that allow for observation and control over a wide area. The issue was first raised because of the police's need to enter into the backyards of Arab homes to prevent disturbances and to set up observation and guard posts there.

King Husayn Departs for Saudi Arabia 12 May

JN1205164588 Amman Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] His majesty the king left for Saudi Arabia today for talks with King Fahd on the Middle East crisis and bilateral relations. Their majesties will also discuss current Arab and Islamic issues.

His majesty was accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Faysal, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the chief chamberlain, and a number of senior officials. His majesty was seen off at the airport by his royal highness the crown prince, the minister of court, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and a number of senior officials.

AL-QABAS Interviews King on Arab Issues

JN1205162588 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 11 May 88 pp 12-13

[Interview with King Husayn by AL-QABAS chief editor Muhammad Jasim al-Saqr in Amman on 8 May]

[Text] [Al-Saqr] Concerning the international conference, Your Majesty has always reiterated that the PLO represents the Palestinian cause. Now, that the Egyptians have regained Sinai, I believe Egypt's role will be a secondary one. The Syrians will negotiate about the Golan Heights, the Lebanese about southern Lebanon, and the Palestinians over the West Bank, which was with Jordan before 1967. What will be Jordan's role at the international conference?

[Husayn] Jordan is a confrontation state and has the longest border with Israel. Moreover, Jordanian territory was occupied. However, this does not mean we will abandon our natural role in supporting our people and brothers in the occupied territory. At the same time, a situation developed in the fifties when a unity was effected that did not encroach on the Palestinians as far as a settlement is concerned.

[Al-Saqr] You say it is the duty of the Palestinians to contribute to a solution, that you will not act on the their behalf. How do you view the Palestinian participation in a solution?

[Husayn] Tackling the Palestinian issue means that the people of Palestine must contribute to a great extent in the international conference and must give their views. We will always be in the forefront of those who will help our people and brothers with all our resources. If I may review a number of phases that we lived through following 1948, the unity [between the West Bank and Jordan] was based on the fact that it would not in any way affect the rights of our people and brothers, the Palestinians, to their land and to their national soil in terms of a final solution that would give them their full rights. I believe that the unity was established in that way because the Arab nation at that time was working to realize the hope of establishing a comprehensive unity. We lived as one family later on. We aimed at realizing a comprehensive unity based on the aims of the Great Arab Revolt.

As for the family to which I personally belong and which is from you and for you, Husayn I preferred to forgo everything rather than compromise over 1 inch of Palestine or over the Palestinian people's rights. He was exiled and died as a martyr for the sake of Palestine. He is buried near Al-Aqsa Mosque.

'Abdallah, Husayn's son, was able to preserve the East Bank and keep it out of the project of establishing a Jewish state there and on Palestinian soil.

In 1948, and with the support of his zealous men, and with political acumen, great efforts, and immense sacrifices, King 'Abdallah was able to wrest the West Bank and Jerusalem and died for the sake of Palestine. In 1967, a battle was again imposed on us and on the entire Arab nation. We stood by our brothers while knowing the consequences that this entailed. However, we wanted to be true to our words and pledges to the Arab League Charter, the Collective Arab Defense Pact, and to our being one nation. And since we expect our brothers to come to our assistance, then we also have to come to their assistance. We stand by our brothers in Iraq and everywhere and we expect our brothers to stand by us. We had a bitter and hard experience.

As regards our duties, we have never abandoned and will never abandon them.

[Al-Saqr] What about the alternatives you proposed in 1972?

[Husayn] In 1972, we proposed a concept of what would be possible after liberating the land and restoring it to its people. We were working as a UN member state whose territory was occupied. We were working to restore this territory. However, we felt the increasing desire to preserve the Jordanian national identity on the one hand and the Palestinian identity on the other. We presented three ideas. We proposed that the territories may not be restored to us but placed under international supervision during which our brothers would decide what they wanted and have self-determination.

They would either opt for unity—and in my opinion this formula was and still is not an ideal one—or for the other alternative, which is the establishment of a union with two councils representing the people here and the people there, a local government here and a local government there, and then a united council and a united government.

I have emphasized this point because I believe that this will be the adopted concept in the future. It will be the best concept to realize, not with regard to Palestine and the Palestinian people, who might be given a third alternative of establishing an independent state on their national soil, but with regard to Arab unity. The second alternative is the most realistic in terms of people's aspirations and the historical phase in which we are living.

[Al-Saqr] Developments then led us to the 1973 Ramadan war and the 1974 Rabat summit.

[Husayn] Yes. A summit meeting was held in Rabat in 1974 after the 1973 battle. After a long discussion, we explained our opinions with all frankness and clarity. We explained our conviction then that there was no contradiction, there must be no contradiction, and that there could be no contradiction between us and the PLO, given that the Palestine question is not only the question of the West Bank and Gaza. Therefore, everyone was required to work and to reach a situation under which rights can be restored to those entitled to them. When we found that the Palestinian side and the Arab nation had another opinion, then we committed ourselves to it and will continue to be committed to it indefinitely. Since then, the PLO assumed responsibility toward representing the Palestinian Arab people with our satisfaction and absolute support.

If an international conference is held, we will not represent the Palestinian Arab people. We will not act on behalf of them nor their organization. They must represent themselves.

[Al-Saqr] Are you ready to participate in an international conference through a joint delegation?

[Husayn] The PLO is not against the idea of a joint delegation. They proposed to our brothers in Egypt that they go within a joint delegation.

If they wish, we accept going via a Jordanian delegation and a Palestinian delegation on an equal footing within a joint delegation. The Palestinian side would shoulder its responsibilities with our full support, and we would shoulder our responsibilities along with our Arab brothers concerned in the attempt to solve the issue from all its angles and concerned about restoring rights to those entitled to them.

I hope what I am saying is clear and that everyone understands that we mean every word of it. If Husayn I had any ambitions, then I would not have chosen the path he followed. If 'Abdallah ibn Husayn had any aims, I would not have adopted his stand. With God's help, I and this Arab country will follow the path followed by my fathers and forefathers. The issue is not that of strength and weakness, but that of truthfulness and justice. If they [not further specified] are talking about history and its effect on them, we too have our Hashemite history.

I do not think anyone can imagine that those who will come next and all the sons of this country will violate the 'Umari document. We will never violate the 'Umari document concerning Jerusalem. Death is better than having this document be harmed by any of us. Truthfulness triumphs. God willing, rights will be regained.

[Al-Saqr] What about the Palestinians in Jordan who constitute the majority of the population?

[Husayn] All here are considered Arabs, regardless of the place they came from. Their respect for the Kingdom's Constitution, regulations, and laws give them all equal rights. As for the Palestinians among them, this does not at all harm their right to their national soil and the regaining of this right with our full backing and support, as well as the support of our nation and most people of the world.

Therefore, we have to organize our ranks and be alert and vigilant. I talked about 'Abdallah ibn Husayn and his endeavor and that of your fathers to save this part of the homeland from being included in the plan aimed at establishing the Jewish state at the expense of Jordan and Palestine. Our enemy has aims and objectives, of which we are aware. We must be fully alert to them. They include distorting our image, casting doubts, and creating fragmentation, which makes it easier for it to reach its objectives and aims at our expense and at the expense of our nation.

[Al-Saqr] Occasionally, the Israelis speak of the "alternative homeland." They claim that there are Palestinians in Jordan, so there should not be two states established for them. Some also talk about nationalist and nonnationalist forces in the occupied territory.

[Husayn] Occasionally, you hear about nationalist forces. The nationalist forces are those who live on a territory occupied by a usurper foreigner and who resist. We consider the Palestinian Arab people, on the whole of the Palestinian occupied soil, nationalist forces. But, when the people achieve their goals and become free, then one cannot describe one group of the people as patriotic and another as nonpatriotic. Probably, the groups that move can be described as active groups. Yet this activity could be for good or bad and then we must be aware of all that.

The forces we are facing—Israel, the Zionist movement, and the powers that support them in this world—cannot be underestimated. We must be cautious, gather and unite our ranks, and realize the nature of the danger facing us. For example, we must be aware lest an agent penetrate us with the aim of implementing the enemy's scheme to establish the alternative homeland. This land

is for the Jordanian, be he of Palestinian, Iraqi, Hijazi, or Syrian origin or an Arab from anywhere, in addition to its indigenous sons. Yet, the issue is not the issue of Jordan, but the Palestinian Arab right to the Palestinian national soil.

Our duty is to defend this land through our awarness, loyalty, and sincerity until rights are restored to those to whom they lawfully belong, and then they can decide whatever they want. The most we hope for politically is for the PLO to go to the conference in an independent delegation with our full backing and support.

We want the land to be regained and the people left to choose and decide their own destiny. For example, if they choose any form of unity with us, then this subject will also be put before the people to decide. If the people decide to establish their independent state, we will bless their decision and support them with all of our resources so that we can carry out any part of our duty, at any level and in any direction, and in any part of our Arab homeland.

[Al-Saqr] Undoubtedly, Jordan is the country most influenced by and most influential in the current uprising in the occupied territories. Yet, much is said in the Western press about the Arab state's worry about this uprising. One such statement is that Jordan is worried. How does Jordan view the uprising? How does Jordan deal with it? What do you think of its future? What will this uprising achieve?

[Husayn] Men, women, and children adopted a unified stand, which makes us proud. In itself, the uprising has refuted the Israeli statement that Israel had secured peace by seizing the Arab territories.

Our stand is to give full support to our brothers, the people of the occupied territory. Our moves on the international, Islamic, and Arab levels are on a large scale to secure support. This is appreciated by all those who are living in the occupied territory despite all the attempts of Israel and numerous other parties to divert attention to other areas by saying that there is a problem in Jordan or any other part, which is the same as in the occupied territory. But, the awarness of the citizens will foil all these attempts.

Personally, I do not think that the uprising can liberate the land, but it may lead to a quick treatement of the problem. Otherwise, the collapse will continue and the consequences could be disasterous for everybody in the region, and problably for international peace as a whole. The uprising should motivate us to do what we can to save the kinfolk and the land.

[Al-Saqr] It is true that the uprising does not liberate the land. But, political moves alone do not liberate the land either. Always the aggressor understands only the language of power and arms. As you know, in the Arab world each state is on its own. Do you not think that this uprising should unite them and provoke Arab sentiments and Arab nationalism? Every day, the Western media show us the Israeli savagery and brutality on television and through news agencies and newspapers. Should it not be confronted by an Arab military option? Otherwise, what are all these Arab armies for?

[Husayn] The picture will be different when you consider the 8-year imposed war on Iraq and the Arabian Gulf. Here we have an Arab army defending the Arab nation. On the other hand, we always work to achieve Arab reconciliation. This happened at the Amman summit because our destiny and future are the same.

[Al-Saqr] I have a question that I have always asked the Arab leaders I have interviewed, but that I sometimes have withheld at the last moment. Confident of your forebearance, and on behalf of the Arab man in the street, may I ask: Why the Arab armies? What are the weapons stacked in the depots and barracks for? Statistically, the Arabs outgun Israel by a ratio of 3 to 1 and in military equipment the ratio is 4 to 1. And in terms of population we enjoy a superiority of 10 to 1.

[Husayn] That's correct, and perhaps this is the first time I have disclosed that I have been discussing with my Arab brothers the possibility of forming Arab legions, which must be highly qualified, trained, and prepared. Political messages must be based on strength. I propose to my fellow Arab leaders the establishment of an Arab command underpinned by the highest degree of preparedness, efficiency, equipment, and armament. Perhaps to begin with, a few Arab countries can pool their efforts in this respect. I would suggest that the Arab legions be built around the Collective Arab Defense Pact and placed on standby to tackle any aggression against any Arab region.

I felt the need for these legions after the Amman summit and then began to discuss the subject at the highest levels. I became convinced that this was a duty. We are prepared to detail part of our Armed Forces to these legions to play their role in serving and defending the Arab nation. This has been our consistent position. God willing, the idea will be realized.

[Al-Saqr] As a country sitting on the longest confrontation line, what have you done to fend off Zionist danger and aggression?

[Husayn] We realize that we are on the longest confrontation lines and that this reality entails major responsibilities. We have given all we can to building our Armed Forces and Arab army.

Overall, our achievements in all areas give us cause to be proud, considering our limited material resources. Compared to the achievements of our nearby adversary, which is showered by annual aid in arms and money, our

performance is not to be belittled. Rather it should be a source of pride for every Jordanian. Our Army is now 120,000 strong. In 1948 the Army numbered no more than 6,500 men.

[Al-Saqr] Politically, you are the most active Arab leader and the one with the most contacts with the East and West. In light of the information you have had access to, what are the respective stands of the United States and the USSR?

[Husayn] The U.S. position is now beginning to move. But what will this movement achieve in the region? I cannot exactly tell. The Soviet position is closer to the Arabs. The superpower agreements on intermediate nuclear forces and Afghanistan are encouraging developments. But it is disturbing to see the convergence between the extreme Israeli right and the American right. I think the United States must seek to recoup its credibility, which is now at a record low.

[Al-Saqr] How do you view the international conference, if it is held?

[Husayn] The conference will be held to work out a settlement of the Palestinian problem and must be attended by all parties to reach a just, comprehensive solution.

[Al-Saqr] In view of what you know, what are the chances of success for this conference, if it were to be convened?

[Husayn] Success depends on the coordination among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and also on the formation of an Arab stand that is capable of effecting moves in an atmosphere of changing variables.

[Al-Saqr] President Hafiz al-Asad and Chairman Yasir 'Arafat achieved a reconciliation 10 days ago. How do you view this reconciliation?

[Husayn] As a matter of fact, I hope this meeting will be the beginning of an understanding and cooperation in service of the Arab nation.

[Al-Saqr] In your opinion, what are the positive and negative effects of this reconciliation on the Arab situation as a whole?

[Husayn] I do not see any negative effects. As for the positive effects of this reconciliation, I would like to say that the constant coordination between the brothers within the PLO and Arab states contributes to the prevention of political disputes.

[Al-Saqr] You had the upper hand in bringing Presidents Saddam Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad together. Their first meeting was held in Al-Jafr last year and the second during the Amman summit in fall. Are there any other attempts to bring them together for a third time?

[Husayn] I beleive in the inevitability of holding meetings.

[Al-Saqr] I believe that you exerted previous attempts in this regard and in harder times. Do you not believe that now—after Iraq's recapture of Al-Faw during the "crown of battles" and after the deterioration of relations between Damascus and Hizballah—is the most suitable time for a meeting between Saddam and Al-Asad?

[Husayn] I am personally optimistic that things are bound to return to normal, or at least to the status that should have governed them.

[Al-Saqr] Will Jordan buy MiG-29 planes from Moscow?

[Husayn] No. We made an attempt in this regard. However, for financial considerations, we decided to buy Mirage-2000 planes. We also decided to introduce changes into Mirage-1 planes, as we obtained better financial conditions in this regard.

[Al-Saqr] Will elections be held in Jordan in the near future?

[Husayn] I cannot answer this question right now.

[Al-Saqr] Every journalist who meets King Husayn asks him whether or not a Cabinet reshuffle is in the offing?

[Husayn] No, there will be no Cabinet reshuffle.

[Al-Saqr] We would like to dwell for a while on the issue of Arab legions. Can they serve as a nucleus for reviving the eastern front?

[Husayn] Maybe yes, maybe no. However, the forces of such legions might build an edifice and form a nucleus for the Arab army.

[Al-Saqr] Does the return to the use of force and might indicate despair regarding peaceful solutions?

[Husayn] The issue cannot be reduced to the situation here in this part of the Arab homeland. The issue concerns the situation in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula and everywhere. What is required is to make our nation's enemies and covetors feel we are capable of confronting the aggression in an effective manner.

[Al-Saqr] How do you view Iraq and its stand as regards its defense of the Arab nation's eastern flank?

[Husayn] Arab Iraq is not only defending Iraqi territory and the Iraqi people. As a matter of fact, Arab Iraq is defending the Arab homeland's eastern flank in the face of a hateful anti-Arab Persian onslaught. It is a source of sorrow and pain for us that this onslaught seeks to establish a Persian empire. This onslaught entertains the hope that it will impose its control on the holiest of our holy sites and on the Arab homeland's wealth and resources. It pains and saddens us to see this onslaught harm our religion and creed in the name of religion and creed and to see it inflict this harm over the past years.

Iraq has displayed a unified stand and has continued, God be praised, to demonstrate steadfastness and constancy under an enlightened and genuine Arab leadership. The last victory scored by Iraq was the great military victory through its recent expulsion of the invading forces from Al-Faw.

[Al-Saqr] When, in your opinion will the war end?

[Husayn] The war will end when Iran realizes that the Arab nation is determined to prevent it from achieving its objectives at the expense of this nation. Personally, I wish that I were a soldier fighting on the Iraqi warfront.

[Al-Saqr] You severed your relations with Iran and so did Saudi Arabia. Do you support a move by the Arab League Council to sever its relations with Iran?

[Husayn] As a matter of course, this is an issue that concerns each individual Arab state. On the other hand, an Arab stand is needed to make Iran feel that it is facing a unified nation.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Views Upcoming Shultz Tour

JN1205130488 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 12 May 88 pp 1, 16

[Article by the political editor: "Shultz Is Still Hanging on to the Hopes of His Initiative Without Being Able To Untie Its Knots."]

[Text] Before the uprising, and when the Amman summit of reconciliation and accord had blown into the Arab ashes in search of an Arab stand that may glow or give some heat that would move the Arab veins that were weakened by discord, disintegration, and separation, some critical voices were heard. They said: How can an Arab political move be initiated in the absence of a pressing factor or without basing this move on an action or on an active and interactive situation in the region? These voices forgot or tried to forget, whether with good intentions or bad, that this issue had made it essential for the sincere Arabs to move so as not to be besieged while stagnant or while awaiting an alternative.

Then came the stormy change that took Israel itself by surprise; namely, the eruption of the uprising, which has become a real popular revolution. Although a pressing factor or an effective situation on which a political move can be based or leaning has been available, the critics continued to cast doubts saying: How can Jordan move politically using and basing this move on the uprising action. They consider, from their position as "spectators", that the uprising is an end, and that political moves should not be initiated in the shadow of the uprising or through its impacts which strongly affected public opinion and clearly drew its attention once again to the Palestinian question.

Those critics who have wronged the Jordanian stand and labeled it as they pleased and considered that a mere dialogue with Shultz or receiving him is something to be condemned are intrigued. Those critics have forgotten that they blamed the Arabs for not moving. When the Arabs began moving, they blamed them for moving, without considering in their analyses the fact that the uprising can only continue by supporting it and that such support can only be achieved by moving for its interest using all possible methods and means, especially since Israel wants to end the uprising as it started and to keep the uprising isolated from its political context, international effect, and Arab dimension.

All of the U.S. political moves were represented by Shultz and other U.S. officials during his [as published] repeated tours of the region and through his initiative, ideas, talks, and pressures. These moves aimed only at containing, deflecting, and liquidating the uprising to save Israel from its crisis. On the local scene, the uprising affected Israel's political and party structure. On the foreign scene, the uprising led to Israel's isolation and condemnation by many political forces within the public opinion and even by Jewish political forces throughout the world.

Jordan, by Arab blessing, was able to wrest a clear political stand by stressing the six principles it presented to Shultz. It made the aimless U.S. ideas as stipulated in the initiative and which were aimed against the uprising and Arab interests, stop the fruition of the U.S. concepts which are morgaged to and based on the Israeli concept. These principles, which came in the form of questions looking for answers, made the ideas of the initiative mature and colorful, so much so that the United States itself began to wash its hands of the initiative, refrain from calling it an initiative, or deny its wish to carry it out in its final form after Jordan had put its concept and understanding between its lines and margins and above its paragraphs.

This has made the initiative unacceptable by Israel and unadopted in its final form by the United States. This came before Jordan gave its final opinion of the uprising in a word it did not want to say so that others, especially Israel and the United States, could not have used it. Through its firm political stands, credibility, and deep understanding of the Palestinian question, Jordan achieved the power to repulse the negative impact of the initiative on the issue and on itself so that this negative impact would be retargetted toward Israel. Israel has

historically been hiding behind the Arab rejection, using this rejection and referring to it as a rejection of peace and a hindrance of its process.

The Jordanian, Syrian, Palestinian, and Soviet stands managed to get much closer to one another in viewing the initiative. They developed an almost integrated concept that enabled these Arab parties to hear with one ear a number of various confused languages with which the United States spoke and continues to speak. This new Arab and international stand, made up of coordination among these stands, also managed to prevent the possibility of fishing or sowing discord among its parties.

Jordan has presented many questions and the U.S. initiative is still avoiding answering them. The Syrian brothers asked these questions before they presented them so that no different answers will be given to them.

The Americans presented the initiative to the Soviets in a certain language. This language was translated and compared with the language used with the Arabs, especially with the Jordanians, Syrians, and Palestinians. When the U.S. wash was exposed to Arab eyes, it looked colored and different and the initiative was weakened in one of the links that was believed to be the strongest. This link is the measure of the U.S. seriousness, credibility, and ability to apply pressure on Israel or influence its position which rejects peace.

Shultz is still moving in a vicious circle. He is still hanging onto the ropes of his initiative. We believe he knows well that the Jordanian stand is clear and has helped him much in putting his initiative on the right track. However, being besieged by his country's stand, which is influenced by Jews and Zionism, his initiative could not make any step forward despite his continuing desire to carry it with him on his tours although it has shrunk and lost much of its luster and reason.

If Shultz wants to return to the region once again, benefiting from the umbrella of dialogue he has recently established with the Soviet foreign minister in regard to issues unrelated to the Middle East question, this umbrella will not change the way "the initiative" or Shultz' ideas are viewed as long as these ideas continue to contain nothing different from the Israeli concept. The reception of these ideas will also remain the same as long as they continue to wager only on Shultz' personal desire, the number of trips he undertakes, or the words that the initiative is still alive and looks for someone who can adopt it.

Finally, Shultz may once again present his ideas in the region and may reiterate them. He may say much that is written or not. However all this is no longer new. It will not get the attention of any Arab country, especially Jordan, which is still awaiting the U.S. Administration's reply to the four memorandums it handed to the secretary. Jordan has tied the seriousness and credibility of the initiative first and foremost to the reply to these memos.

Fighting Continues Between Amal, Hizballah

Committees Oversee Cease-Fire

NC1205191588 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 May 88

[Excerpts] The four committees supervising the implementation of the cease-fire set out from the Iranian Embassy in Bi'r Hasan at 0700 today, going in four directions with backing from Syrian observers and Amal and Hizballah officials. Meanwhile, hostilities have eased considerably in the southern suburb. The first committee headed for Burj al-Barajinah and Hayy al-Karamah; the second to Bi'r al-'Abd, Hayy Ba'jur, Harat Hurayk, Sfayr, and Al-Mu'allim; the third to the airport bridge, Al-Ghubayrah, Al-Musharrafiyah, Mu'awwad, and Marun Misik; and the fourth to 'Awwad Mosque and Al-Hajjaj Street in Al-Shiyah. [passage omitted]

A Red Cross envoy entered the suburb at 0230 today. A dead body and two wounded persons were reportedly evacuated from a Hizballah center in Al-Hajjaj. [passage omitted] Hizballah and Amal exchanged lists of detained persons this afternoon, but the lists are considered only preliminary. [passage omitted]

Some of the suburb inhabitants appeared in the streets today and warily inspected the damage to their properties from the fighting. However, trucks transporting families fleeing the suburb continued to stream toward the South, West Beirut, and Al-Biqa'. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the 6th Brigade Command issued a statement today denying that it took any part in the suburb fighting. The Command said that its troops did not engage in the hostilities, despite the fact that some of them were wounded when stray shells hit their barracks. [passage omitted]

According to figures provided by Beirut hospitals, 172 were killed and 866 were injured in the 6 days of fighting in the suburb, which began last Friday.

Cease-Fire Violated Overnight

NC1305074588 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] The four-member committee in charge of implementing the cease-fire agreement in Beirut's southern suburb, which is expected to resume its field tours today, held a meeting that lasted until dawn. During the meeting, the committee members discussed the measures taken so far, and arrangements for the withdrawal of gunmen from the streets and the exchange of people detained by both parties. In this connection, certain reservations were voiced concerning the lists of detainees submitted by the two sides. Hizballah's list contained 200 names, while Amal's list included only 60.

As for the situation on the ground last night, RPG's and machinegun bursts were fired in Al-Shiyah and Hayy Mu'awwad at approximately 2300. The firing stopped after the joint committees intervened. The Amal Movement said its posts in Al-Ghubayrah came under hand grenade and machinegun attack from Hizballah posts at approximately 2100. A responsible source in the movement accused Hizballah of deploying its fighters in the suburb.

For its part, Hizballah accused Amal of violating the cease-fire agreement, amassing troops in the Al-Khatib building in Al-Shiyah, and making hostile moves near Mar Mikha'il church. A Hizballah source accused Amal of opening rocket and gunfire at Hizballah positions in Al-Musharrafiyah, Hayy Mu'awwad, and Al-Zahra' Street from the movement's posts in the (Mapco) bank building, Ra'd Street, and Al-Ghubayrah.

Regarding implementation of the agreement, the withdrawal of fighters from the street was only symbolic. No arrangements were made to evacuate the captives and the injured. Furthermore, both parties failed to submit final lists of detainees.

Clashes 'Raging' in Suburb

NC1305112388 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Clashes are currently raging between Amal and Hizballah in the areas of Al-Mihaniyah, Al-'Amiliyah, the airport road, and the Al-Rasul al-'Azam mosque. Al-Raml al-'Ali, Al-Awza'i, and Burj al-Barajinah are being shelled.

More Fighting

NC1305120188 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] With regard to the latest developments in the southern suburb, it seems that the ongoing efforts to pacify the situation have not as yet produced positive results. After the guarded calm that has been prevailing in the areas of tension since this morning, fighting broke out anew at 1215 today in the Harat Hurayk, Hayy Mu'awwad, Al-Raml al-'Ali, and Al-Rasul al-'Azam mosque areas, cutting off the airport road. According to Amal sources, Hizballah gunmen attacked the movement's positions in these areas, using machineguns and rockets. There were intensive contacts shortly afterward to prevent the clashes from spreading.

Amal Issues Statement

NC1305121888 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 May 88

[Statement issued by the Amal Movement on 13 May]

[Text] Abiding by the agreement between Presidents al-Asad and Khamene'i and the decision of the four-member committee, the Amal Movement has implemented the provisions of the agreement. Following the

decision providing for the withdrawal of gunmen, Hizballah occupied the movement's offices in Hayy al-Karamah and other areas. Hizballah is currently attacking the Al-Raml al-'Ali and Al-Rasul al-A'zam areas within the hearing and sight of the four-member committee and the Iranian Embassy. Therefore, we demand that this committee implement the fourth provision of the agreement concluded between President al-Asad and Khamene'i, which stipulates that Syria and Iran will stand against any party which does not abide by the agreement. We stress that the necessary measures should be taken before matters reach the point of no return.

Fadlallah 'Rules Out' Syrian Entry Into Suburb
NC1205184088 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] In a statement to a foreign news agency, Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah said that Syrian intervention in the southern suburb will not settle the problem, which must be resolved politically. In another statement, Fadlallah rules out the possibility of Syrian entry into the suburb because of the lack of positive factors. He said that the situation in the suburb is good. Fadlallah declared that they had opened up an opportunity for Brother Nabih Birri to achieve a victory, but he failed, adding: What more can they do for him?

Fadlallah Comments on Fighting, Hostages, France
NC1205183588 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Speaking to AFP today, Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah said that Syrian intervention in Beirut's southern suburb would not resolve the problems between Amal and Hizballah. Fadlallah said that the situation in southern Lebanon should be examined within efforts to restore balance to relations between Amal and Hizballah. He said he was not objecting to the deployment of Syrian forces in the suburb, but did not think this was a practical solution for current problems.

Commenting on the foreign hostages issue, Fadlallah expressed hope that ties with France will be restored as a result of the settlement of this issue. Such ties, he said, are useful to everyone. Fadlallah voiced hope that French President Francois Mitterrand's extensive experience in office would enable him to understand the situation in the region and deal with the forces controlling this situation.

Fadlallah also expressed hope that the problem of the remaining hostages would be solved and that ties would return to normal between the Islamic current and the countries to which these hostages belong.

He said the problem of the remaining hostages in Lebanon will not be resolved through the media, but rather in a realistic way and through talks between the countries involved and the kidnappers. Fadlallah called on those concerned with the hostage issue to seek a settlement to resolve this problem. This, he asserted, should be done for humanitarian reasons and also to permit the restoration of ties with all countries. Fadlallah said that the troubled political situation in the region had prompted the hostage-taking.

Unidentified Person Kidnapped in West Beirut
NC1305115288 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1144 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] We have just been informed that four gunmen kidnapped an unidentified person near the Bristol area [in West Beirut] 5 minutes ago.

Car Bomb Explodes in Jubayl District 12 May
NC1305052688 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] A booby-trapped car exploded in Mastita in the Jubayl District at 2200 yesterday. A huge fire broke out as a result of the blast. A security cordon was thrown around the scene shortly thereafter. The explosive charge is estimated at 100 kg of explosives.

The Lebanese Forces' security service issued a statement last night, saying that it had received information that a car rigged with explosives had crossed over from West Beirut at the Museum crossing point to be detonated in East Beirut. Patrols were instituted immediately. The car was blown up on a minor road in Mastita. The statement affirmed that the target of the explosion was not Lebanese Forces Commander Dr Samir Ja'Ja', who was carrying out his duties in Beirut at the time of the explosion.

Four Injured
NC1305082788 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Four persons, including two members of the Ja'Ja' family, were wounded in the car bomb explosion that occurred on the Mastita crossroad on Halat highway. The target was the motorcade of Samir Ja'Ja'.

Tension is high in the area now. Large numbers of Lebanese Forces elements are at the scene. The identity cards of the car's passengers are being examined. The Lebanese Forces have denied that Ja'Ja' was riding in the motorcade at the time of the explosion.

Israeli Planes Raid Targets in Iqlim al-Kharrub
NC1205165488 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1649 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Israeli military aircraft raided military targets between Al-Damur and Al-Jiyah in the Iqlim al-Kharrub area at 1825 today.

Palestinian Positions Targeted

NC1205170788 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] According to security sources, the Israeli raid on targets in Iqlim al-Kharrub at 1815 [as heard] today were carried out by a squadron of four planes and targeted Palestinian positions north of the Barja area.

10 Casualties

NC1305061188 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] The Israeli raid yesterday on the Al-Burj area, east of Barja in Iqlim al-Kharrub, has resulted in 10 casualties. An Israeli military spokesman has said that the raid was targeted against positions of Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC, and that the aircraft returned safely to base. SAM-7's and intensive antiaircraft fire were directed at the aircraft during the 10-minute raid. It should be recalled that this was the seventh Israeli raid on positions in Lebanon this year.

Israeli Navy Releases 2 Lebanese Fishermen

NC1205204488 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Tyre, Lebanon, May 12 (AFP)—Two Lebanese fishermen detained Monday by the Israeli Navy off this port city in south Lebanon were released Thursday, police here said.

An Israeli patrol boat stopped a Lebanese fishing boat and dropped off the two brothers Ahmad and Marwan Bawwab, a police spokesman said.

On Sunday, an Israeli vessel fired at another fishing boat off Tyre, seriously injuring its owner.

Israel's Navy patrols the waters off south Lebanon in a bid to prevent seaborne guerrilla raids into northern Israel.

Amal's Hamiyah Reportedly Leaves Movement

NC1305075188 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] AL-DIYAR newspaper reports today that 'Aql Hamiyah, an Amal military official in Beirut, has left the Amal Movement and established the Faithful Resistance Movement, a pro-Hizballah organization. It should be remembered that the Faithful Resistance Movement has hitherto identified itself as an anti-Israel front operating in the South. The announcement of its transformation into a political movement is a new blow to Birri's leadership of Amal.

Lebanese Forces' Police Destroy Opium, Cannabis

NC1205192488 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 May 88

[Excerpts] Today, the civilian police of the Lebanese Forces began their scheduled campaign to destroy opium and hashish crops in the area extending from Jubayl to 'Innaya. Our correspondent reports:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] [passage omitted] To conduct this operation a convoy of four companies led by Emile 'Id, chief of the civilian police of the Lebanese Forces, and Dr Qaysar Sar, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Lebanese Forces, departed from the Karantina area this morning for Nahr Ibrahim, where they were joined by two more companies. After approximately 1 hour they arrived at the first destination to destroy the crops, but farmers had arrived there first and removed the opium crop. The convoy, consisting of about 30 vehicles, later headed to Bzibdin where an area of some 4 donums cultivated with cannabis or opium was destroyed. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Syrians Destroy Narcotics, Arrest Farmers

NC1205193688 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] According to reports from Ba'labakk, tension prevails in the area following raids by Syrian Army and intelligence units to destroy large areas cultivated with hashish and opium. Farmers in the region have destroyed a vehicle belonging to the Syrian intelligence authorities, which reacted by arresting about 30 farmers.

Afghanistan

Border Areas With Pakistan Demilitarized

LD1205163488 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] As our compatriots already know, in order to provide suitable conditions for implementing the Geneva accords, and to prevent possible obstacles arising on the path of their implementation, and in order to provide suitable, peaceful, and reliable conditions for the return of the refugees and tribes to the homeland, the republican government of Afghanistan has decided to establish demilitarized zones along the borders with Pakistan.

The chief of the general staff of the country's Armed Forces has told the BAKHTAR military section that in order to do this, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Afghanistan has withdrawn its units from the Barikowt area, Konarha Province; the Chamkani region, Paktia Province; the Atghar region, Zabol Province; the Abu Kala, Sar Kelizhay, (Bambol), and Bala Zhir regions, Qandahar Province; [name indistinct], Divalak and Deh Shu regions, Helmand Province; and Rudbar and Chahar Borjak regions, Nimruz Province.

The Geneva accords take effect on 15 May and all necessary conditions have been created for the return of refugees. Our compatriots can freely go to their localities and begin their social life. Thus, by preserving their unity and patriotic cohesion, they should bear in mind that the extremist armed groups must not enter their regions.

Hikmatyar Plans Operations Against Soviet Troops

BK1205163888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1624 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Rawalpindi, Pakistan, May 12 (AFP)—Afghan rebel chief Gulbuddin Hikmatyar Thursday said his forces have planned extensive operations against the Soviet military, which begins withdrawing from Afghanistan Sunday.

He refused to ensure the safety of United Nations withdrawal observers.

"We did not sign the Geneva accord and we are not committed to any ceasefire," he told a news conference here.

Afghanistan and Pakistan signed April 14 in Geneva an accord guaranteed by the Soviet Union and the United States.

Before this, the Afghan resistance had proposed that Moscow should talk directly to the mujahidin resistance if it wanted a safe and honourable withdrawal, Mr. Hikmatyar said.

"We had made it clear that if they strike a deal with Washington or some other party we will not be accepting any responsibility," said the leader of the seven-party rebel alliance.

He said Sunday would be celebrated as a holiday by the Kabul regime but would be a day of extensive attacks against Soviet forces across the country.

Asked if the rebel alliance will co-operate with members of the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP), Mr. Hikmatyar said mission chief General Rauli Helminen would be visiting his office in a couple of days.

But the mission's security depends on the Soviet forces and the Afghan resistance could not guarantee its safety, he said.

The Russians should not take them to places that are not safe, he declared.

"If they stay in the Soviet garrisons or move with the Soviet troops they will be harmed," he warned.

The rebel chief also disclosed that, since the signing of the Geneva accord, the mujahidin has decided to suspend exchanges of prisoners with the Russians.

"We will keep them now until the liberation of Afghanistan," he said, adding that Soviet prisoners would be exchanged for People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan members seeking asylum in the Soviet Union.

He did not give figures, but said: "The Soviet prisoners are many."

Mr. Hikmatyar said the rebels were better equipped and trained than before.

"We know the enemy tactics now and we are confident that the survival of (President) Najibullah will be impossible after the Soviet troops leave," he added.

He also said he was confident that "many, many Afghan soldiers would join us" as the Soviet troop withdrawal began, adding that this was based on the latest indications from government troops.

The rebels would soon launch a large-scale offensive to capture a major centre under government control and were planning a "coordinated attack to seize Kabul," he said.

An alliance government would be set up in a liberated area before Soviet troops pulled out of Afghanistan, Mr. Hikmatyar said, adding that it would remain there until the capture of Kabul—"our immediate objective."

The alliance chief denied reports of differences between local commanders inside Afghanistan and their leaders based in Pakistan, stressing that alliance party leaders were in complete unity.

Local commanders would be appointed as governors and district chiefs in the future government, which would have an elected council, he said.

He reiterated that fighting would continue until the last Soviet soldier left Afghanistan, and ruled out an early return of Afghan refugees in neighbouring Pakistan and Iran.

'Extremist Groups' Crushed in 3 Provinces
LD1205194088 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] BAKHTAR's military section reports that three armed extremist groups who had been disturbing the peaceful life of people in the areas around Paktia, Herat, and Badghis provinces, were crushed yesterday by the country's armed forces. The report adds that a "combat operation carried out at the request of inhabitants of Jaji district, Paktia Province, resulted in a number of anti-peace and warmongering elements being crushed. Their one reactive [as heard] system, three mortars, a DsHK and many hiding places were destroyed.

A 12-man terrorist band belonging to a warmongering extremist group had been disturbing the peaceful life of people in the areas around (Deh Jerak), Gozareh district, Herat Province, by committing terrorist activities. As a result of a request by the National Reconciliation Commission of Herat Province, the armed forces resorted to action, crushing tens of terrorists, and capturing two of them, Ghulam Sakhi and Muhammad Na'im together with their weapons.

A report from Badghis Province states that a group of extremists and war-mongering elements stationed 5km northwest of Qaleh-ye Now, Badghis Province, and attempting to disturb the life of the inhabitants of that province by committing destructive activities, was crushed by the armed forces and their weapons destroyed.

Armed Forces Seize Weapons Marked 'Saudi Arabia'
LD1205181588 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] As our compatriots are aware, our country's Armed Forces have seized a number of surface-to-surface missiles which were marked "Saudi Arabia." In the areas around Kabul our forces discovered and seized 59 surface-to-surface missiles hidden by the warmongering and antipeace extremist groups. These missiles were to have been used to disrupt the peaceful life of our compatriots.

According to a report by BAKHTAR's military section, our country's Armed Forces, together with the all-round cooperation of the peace-loving people of Khak-e Jabbar subdistrict, today discovered a cache of arms and ammunition belonging to the extremists. Missiles which were to be used against residential areas were dismantled. The report adds that equipment for launching the missiles was also seized.

The Armed Forces' activities aimed against the extremist groups are continuing.

Commentary Criticizes U.S. Support for Resistance
LD1205202788 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 May 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] The limited Soviet military contingents in Afghanistan are preparing to return to their peace-loving country. According to the French newspaper LE MONDE, this withdrawal, which is a sign of new Soviet diplomacy, clearly expresses the efforts of Kabul and Moscow to untie the Afghan knot in accordance with the agreements reached in Geneva.

It is worth mentioning that the call for the withdrawal of these units is taking place at a time when the national reconciliation policy is gaining broader dimensions and opens the path for dialogue at the national level. [Words indistinct] of the coalition government with the participation of all the forces of Afghan society including those who are in the opposition at present.

The more the hope of ensuring peace in our country increases the more certain circles in the West, who in [words indistinct] talks about the regional (?peace) look unhappy and unsatisfied with the prospects of ensuring peace and promoting tranquility in Afghanistan.

The ink on the Geneva accords had not even dried before the U.S. news agency, ASSOCIATED PRESS, reported that the United States had planned to send urgent arms shipments to the extremist opposition allegedly to make up for their loss as a result of the huge explosion in the ammunition depot near Islamabad.

At the same time, a draft resolution has been submitted to the U.S. Congress which proposes that the U.S. Government should not stop its military assistance to the opposition forces in Afghanistan.

Reports in THE NEW YORK TIMES indicate that the U.S. Administration has sent messages to the armed extremist groups stationed in Pakistan apparently asking them to continue their war after the withdrawal of these contingents.

The extremists benefiting from such enormous support have resorted to more bloodshed and killing of innocent people. Sometimes they resort to bombings and sometimes to missiles attacks. These measures raise obstacles along the path to establishing peace in the country and normalizing the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

As long as the benefactors of these elements continue their interference in our internal affairs by providing assistance, they will not only call their moral credibility into question among Afghans, but will gain nothing in the international arena except defamation and dishonor. They will carry on their shoulders the responsibility for the consequences of their unwise deeds.

Kabul Residents Describe 8 May Rocket Attack

BK1305035588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0342 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Kabul, May 13 (AFP)—Outraged Kabul residents have described a rebel rocket attack on Kabul on Sunday [8 May] in which 23 civilians, mostly children, died.

Afghan officials said Thursday that 12 rockets fell in a broad swathe in the worst attack on the city in nearly a decade of war.

A news agency pool report said six of the victims died as they played on the grass outside a block of flats in the microrayon district where both Afghan officials and Soviet civilians live.

On Thursday the only signs of the attack were a small crater and broken branches.

Inayatollah Rashid, deputy minister for religious affairs, said: "My eight year old daughter Mina (which means love) was talking to another girl when suddenly the rockets blasted her.

"I am a religous man not a member of the PDPA (People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan)," he said.

Other residents said they found it hard to understand how the authorities had failed to prevent such a large-scale attack.

Western diplomats said it was too early to conclude that the security situation in Kabul was deteriorating as Soviet troops prepared to leave Afghanistan in a withdrawal scheduled to get under way on Sunday.

Protest Missile Attack

LD1205201188 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 May 88

[Excerpt] Hundreds of Kabul city toilers and children, during marches and meetings held today, condemned the recent crime by extremists who, by firing missiles over Kabul city, caused the martyrdom of a number of our compatriots.

The toilers and children held meetings in front of the U.S. and Islamic Republic of Pakistan's embassies, and shouted slogans condemning the inhumane savage crime by extremists who fired missiles over the residential areas of Kabul city during Ramadan, martyring 23 of our compatriots, including children. [passage omitted]

Najibullah Attends Koranic Reading Ceremony

LD1205200188 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan; Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, prime minister; members of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and a number of members of the PDPA Central Committee participated at the ceremony marking the end of the Holy Koran recitations at 2000 today at the communal mosque of the Revolutionary Council.

Government Appoints Provincial Governors

LD1205171188 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] As proposed by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan and approved by Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, the following persons have been appointed as governors of the country's provinces:

Fazl Ahmad Toghian	Kabul Province
Fazl Haq Khaleqiar	Herat Province
Nurol Haq Ulumi	Qandahar Province
Wakil 'Azam	Nangarhar Province
Shah Nawaz Helmandwal	Helmand Province
Muhammad Sharif	Balkh Province
Hakim Salah	Konduz Province
Sayyed Nasim Mayhanparast	Jowzjan Province
'Abdurrahma	Faryab Province
Ghulam Sidiq Dawlatzay	Samangan Province
'Abdul Khalil Rostaqi	Takhar Province
Khoday Nazar [name indistinct]	Nimruz Province
Barakzay	Paktia Province
Nasrullah Waziri	Paktia Province
Muhammad Kabir Tokhi	Zabol Province
Gharib Husayn	Sar-e Pol Province
'Abdul Wahid Sarwari	Ghazni Province
Mohtasebellah	Kapisa Province
Mawlawi Mustafa	Farah Province
Muhammad Zarif	Vardak Province
Sayyed 'Azim Ahmadi	Bamian Province
Aminullah Sepahi	Oruzgan Province
Haji 'Abdullah	Badghis Province

Results of National Assembly Elections Reported

List of Senators Elected

LD1105143988 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1130 GMT 9 May 88

[Text] The names of the senators elected by the citizens of the Republic of Afghanistan in their constituencies to the National Assembly of the Republic of Afghanistan:

No	Name	Father's Name	Ward	Province
1.	'Abdul Satar Serat	Haji Muhammad Afzal	1	Kabul City
2.	Mahmud Habibi	Muhammad Sayyed	2	Kabul City
3.	'Abdul Samad Popal	Habibullah	3	Oruzgan
4.			4	Oruzgan opposition
5.	Khodaydad Labib	Muhammad Hayder	5	Badghis
6.			6	Badghis opposition
7.	Haji Hosian 'Ali	Sultan 'Ali	7	Bamian
8.			8	Bamian opposition
9.	Haji 'Abdul Wahed	'Abdul Rasul	9	Baghlan
10.	Sayyed Mansur Nadiri	Sayyed Nadir Shah	10	Baghlan
11.	Sayyed 'Abdul Tawab	Haji Sayyed Ahmad	11	Badakhshan
12.	Zamray [name indistinct]	Muhammad Anin	12	Badakhshan
13.	Helaluddin Badri	Muhammad Alam	13	Balkh
14.	Ghulam Hasan Oruzgani	Ghulam Hosian	14	Balkh
15.	Khoja Daud Shah 'Ayni	Khoja Shah	15	Parvan
16.			16	Parvan opposition
17.	Haji Beram	Mehrab Khan	17	Paktia
18.	'Abdul Rahman	Khan Muhammad	18	Paktia
19.			19	Paktia opposition
20.			20	Paktia opposition
21.	Ahmad Niro	Qowat	21	Takhar
22.	Muhammad Tora Dashti	Muhammad 'Azen	22	Takhar
23.	Sayyed Hasan Hashami	Sayyed Yunos	23	Jowzjan
24.	Sayyed 'Azizullah	Sayyed Humed	24	Jowzjan
25.			25	Khowst district opposition
26.	Akbar 'Elmi	'Ali Akbar	26	Khowst district
27.	Sher Ahmad	Haji Khaleq Dad	27	Zabol
28.	Haji Zelmay	Wakil Muhmand	28	Zabol
29.	Haji Ghulam Nabi	Haji Ghulam Muhammad	29	Samangan
30.	Haji Nur Muhammad Tatar	Rahmatullah	30	Samangan
31.	Faqir Muhammad	Baz Muhammad	31	Ghazni
32.			32	Ghazni opposition
33.	Fazil Ahmad	'Abdul Karim	33	Ghowr
34.			34	Ghowr opposition
35.	Mawlawi Ghosuddin	Haji Muhammad 'Amin	35	Faryab
36.	Kheder Qul	Muhammad Rahi	36	Faryab
37.	Ghulam Mayuddin	Muhammad 'Azam	37	Farah
38.	Muhammad 'Omar Satay	Muhammad Sharif	38	Farah
39.	Mawali 'Abdullah Kalakani	Muhammad Sayyed	39	Kabul
40.	Malek Shah Dowla	'Abdul Latif	40	Kabul
41.	Besmellah Karger	Amarullah	41	Kapisa
42.	Muhammad Ayub	Muhammad Hashem	42	Kapisa
43.	Muhammad 'Osman	Muhammad Yores	43	Konduz
44.	Ghulam Muhammad Medizada	Muhammad Mehdi	44	Konduz
45.	'Abdul Rashid Aryan	Haji 'Abdul Hamid	45	Konduz
46.			46	Qandahar opposition
47.	Mawlawi Muhammad Qabel	Sultan Jan	47	Konarha
48.			48	Konarha opposition
49.	Muhammad Akbar	Muhammad Yosuf	49	Laghman
50.	Haji 'Abdul Hahi	Hesamuddin	50	Laghman
51.	Sofi Hasan Qul	Muhammad Tawos	51	Lowgar
52.	'Abdul Hadi	'Abdul Habib	52	Lowgar
53.	Sher Ahmad	Baba Faqi	53	Nangarhar
54.	Sardar Muhammad	Nezamuddin	54	Nangarhar
55.	'Azizullah	Dost Muhammad	55	Nimruz
56.	Qul Ahmad	Wali [name indistinct]	56	Nimruz
57.	Haji Muhammad Zarif	Sher Khan	57	Vardak

No	Name	Father's Name	Ward	Province
58.			58	Vardak opposition
59.	Fazil Ahmad Samadi	Kheyruddin	59	Herat
60.	Haji Taj Mir	Sultan Ahmad	60	Herat
61.	Shah Nazar Helmandwal	Baz Muhammad	61	Helmand
62.	Haji Muhammad Karim	Haji Mirza Muhammad	62	Helmand
63.			63	Sar-e Pol opposition
64.	Qari Muhammad 'Amin	'Amula 'Abdul Rahman	64	Sar-e Pol

List of Delegates Elected

LD1105143588 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari
1130 GMT 8 May 88

["Announcement by the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Afghanistan"—BAKHTAR headline]

[Text] Kabul, 9 May (BAKHTAR)—As our compatriots are aware, the Central Election Commission met on 22 April to discuss the National Assembly. The meeting, which was chaired by Abdurrahim Hatif, chairman of the central commission, was also attended by Afghan President Najibullah.

The results of the elections to the National Assembly were assessed at the meeting and, according to the Elections Law, the names of the elected members were registered. In 184 wards for 234 seats to the Council of Representatives, elections took place in a free and democratic atmosphere. Forty-eight seats are reserved for the opposition. Elections in ward 96 of Takhar Province were cancelled because of law violations, and elections were not held in ward 233 of Jaji district because they were not correctly organized.

Elections for senators were held in 51 wards. The total number of wards for elected senators is 64, of which 13 seats are reserved for the opposition. In addition, another 64 senators, according to law, were elected to people's representative councils. Following is the list of the elected Council of Representatives and Senate members. The names of the appointed senators will be published later by the president.

No	Name	Father's Name	Ward	Province
1.	Muhammad 'Asef Ahangar	Haji Ebrahim	1	Kabul city
2.	Sayyed Qasim	Sayyed Alam	2	Kabul city
3.	'Abdul Zohur Razmjo	'Abdul Shokur	3	Kabul city
4.	Mozafar Shah Mozafari	Sayyed Seknadar Shah	4	Kabul city
5.	Asad Zmaray	'Abdul Hamid	5	Kabul city
6.	Nezam 'Ali	Aqa Husayn	6	Kabul city
7.	Ganjdar Singh	Mehdi Singh	7	Kabul city
8.	Saleh Muhammad Ziray	Gul Muhammad	8	Kabul city
9.	Samad Karmand	'Abdurrasul	9	Kabul city
10.	Jamila Rasta	Muhammad Ehsan	10	Kabul city
11.	Bolbol Shah Jalal	Mehr 'Ali	11	Kabul city
12.	Ghulan Haydar Kargar	Ahmad 'Ali	12	Kabul city
13.	'Esmatullah Neyawal	Muhammad Sayyed	13	Kabul city
14.	Ghulam Rabbani Formuli	Feda Muhammad	14	Kabul city
15.	Haydar Mas'ud	Sayyed Muhammad Sarwar	5	Kabul city
16.	'Abdul Hakim Tawana	'Abdurrauf	16	Kabul city
17.	Besmellah	Sahib Khan	17	Kabul city
18.	Daud Razmyar	'Abdul Hafiz	18	Kabul city
19.	Ghulam Dastagir	Panjsheri Malek Dad	19	Kabul city
20.	Roshan Hayran	Baba Jan	20	Kabul city
21.	Khalil Ahmad Abawi	Nesar Ahmad	21	Kabul city
22.	Farid Ahmad Mazdak	Faqir Muhammad	22	Kabul city
23.	Najiba Aresh	Muhammad Akbar	23	Kabul city
24.	Muhammad 'Omar Wahab Kohestani	'Abdul Satar	24	Kabul city
25.	Khan Aqa	Mir Afghan	25	Kabul city
26.	Jan Gul	Ahmad Gul	26	Kabul city
27.	Haji Hokom Khan	Karwal	27	Kabul city
28.	Khan Wazir	'Abdurrahman	28	Kabul city
29.	Shahzada	Karim Gul	29	Kabul city

No	Name	Father's Name	Ward	Province
30.	Muhammad Ashraf Ahmadzay	Gul Dad	30	Kabul city
31.	Nur 'Abas	Zmaray	31	Kabul city
32.	'Abdul Baqi	La'l Muhammad	32	Kabul city
33.	Haji Shahzada		33	Kabul city opposition
34.			34	Kabul city opposition
35.			35	Kabul city opposition
36.			36	Kabul city opposition
37.			37	Kabul city opposition
38.	Muhammad Yaqub	Shamsuddin	38	Kabul city opposition
39.			39	Kabul city opposition
40.	Qambarbay	Toshak	40	Kabul city opposition
41.	Husayn Dad Khalili	Ghulam 'Ali	41	Kabul city opposition
42.			42	Kabul city opposition
43.			43	Kabul city opposition
44.			44	Kabul city opposition
45.			45	Kabul city opposition
46.	Arbab Muhammad Nawab	Adam Khan	46	Baghlan
47.	Muhammad Nasim	Muhammad 'Omar	47	Baghlan
48.	Wazir Muhammad	Fateh Muhammad	48	Baghlan
49.	Sayyed Sa'di Naderi	Sayyed Nadir Shah	49	Baghlan
50.	'Abdul Haq	Qalandar Shah	50	Baghlan
51.			51	Baghlan opposition
52.			52	Baghlan opposition
53.	'Abdurrasul	Muhammad Yaqub	53	Badakhshan
54.	Zohurullah Zohuri	Muhammad Wasil	54	Badakhshan
55.	Muhammad Na'im Shahi	Muhammad Musa	55	Badakhshan
56.	'Abdullah	Mirza 'Abdullah	56	Badakhshan
57.	Sayyed Shah Alam	Sayyed Faqir Shan	57	Badakhshan
58.	Sayyed Shah Langar	Sayyed Jan Khan	58	Badakhshan
59.			59	Badakhshan opposition
60.	Tajobayza	Qazi Qurban Muhammad	60	Badakhshan opposition
61.	Muhammad Sharif	Muhammad Rafiq	61	Balkh
62.	Saleha	'Abdul Latif	62	Balkh
63.	Najmuddin Kawiani	Salahuddin	63	Balkh
64.	Muhammad Zahir	Muhammad Husayn	64	Sar-e Pol
65.	'Esmatullah	Nazar Muhammad	65	Sar-e Pol
66.	Mawlawi Rahman Berdi	Muhammad 'Omar	66	Balkh
67.	Muhammadullah	Konjabai	67	Balkh
68.	Sayyed Rahmatullah	Sayyed Farahuddin	68	Balkh
69.	Gul Ahmad	'Abdul Ghafur	69	Balkh
70.	Shajauddin Sharifi	Muhammad Sharif	70	Balkh
71.	'Ayesha Darafsh	Muhammad Hasan	71	Parvan
72.	Muhammad Saber	Ghulam Sakhi	72	Parvan
73.	'Abdul Haq	Muhammad 'Azim	73	Parvan
74.			74	Parvan opposition
75.			75	Parvan opposition
76.	Jan Muhammad	Ghulam Hazrat	76	Parvan opposition
77.	Ghulam Nabi	'Abdullah	77	Parvan opposition
78.	Habib Mangal	Babrak Khan	78	Paktia
79.	Haji Lawang	[name indistinct]	79	Paktia
80.	Sarwar Khan	Wali Khan	80	Paktia
81.			81	Paktia opposition
82.			82	Paktia opposition
83.	Muhammad Jan	Jan Khan	83	Paktia opposition
84.			84	Paktia opposition
85.	Ghawsuddin	Alam Khan	85	Paktia opposition
86.			86	Paktia opposition

No	Name	Father's Name	Ward	Province
87.			87	Paktia opposition
88.	'Abdul Halim	Muhammad 'Ayaz	88	Paktia opposition
89.			89	Nomad opposition
90.	Fayz Muhammad	Amir Muhammad	90	Takhar
91.	'Abdul Ahad	'Abdul Shokur	91	Takhar
92.	'Abdul Wahab	Muhammad 'Ali	92	Takhar
93.			93	Takhar opposition
94.			94	Takhar opposition
95.	Haji 'Abdul Halim	'Abdurrahim	95	Takhar opposition
96.			96	Not elected
97.	Sayyed Fazlullah	Sayyed Mirza	97	Jowzjan
98.	Ruz 'Ali	Pahlawan	98	Jowzjan
99.	Abdurrahim 'Ayni	'Aynuddin	99	Jowzjan
100.	Muhammad Ebrahim Yaqubzda	Muhammad Ewaz	100	Sar-e Pol
101.	Sayyed 'Ali Shah Sajadi	Sayyed Esma'il	101	Sar-e Pol
102.	Mawlawi 'Abdul Khaleq	Qurban Nazar	102	Jowzjan
103.	Afghan	Khodai Qul	103	Jowzjan
104.			104	Jowzjan opposition
105.	Mir Saheb Karwal	Ghulam Qader Khan	105	Khowst district
106.	Ibrahim	Sayyed Jalal	106	Khowst district
107.	Muhammad Nawroz	Yar Muhammad	107	Khowst district
108.	Sayyed Rahman	Sayyed Padsha	108	Khowst district
109.			109	Khowst opposition
110.	Zahra Women	'Abdul Rahman	110	Zabol
111.	Haji 'Abdul Muhammad	Haji Musa	111	Zabol
112.			112	Zabol opposition
113.	Sher Ahmad	Akhtar Muhammad	113	Nomads
114.	'Abdul Ghani	Ata Khan	114	Samangan
115.	Muhammad 'Azim	'Ali Gohar	115	Samangan
116.	Mullah 'Abdul Karim	Mullah Tash Ni'az	116	Samangan
117.	'Abdul Hay	'Abdul Wahab	117	Ghazni
118.			118	Samangan opposition
119.	Muhammad Hashem Howaida	Muhammad Ibrahim	119	Ghazni
120.			120	Ghazni opposition
121.	Mullah 'Abdullah	'Abdul Qader	121	Ghazni opposition
122.	Shah Wali	Muhammad Akbar	122	Ghazni opposition
123.	Haji Sabdin	Latak	123	Ghazni opposition
124.	'Abdul Zahir	'Abdul Muhammad	124	Ghazni opposition
125.			125	Ghazni opposition
126.	Zolma'i	Nek Muhammad	126	Ghazni opposition
127.			127	Ghazni nomads
128.	Haji Muhammad Yaqub	Muhammad Hakim	128	Ghowr
129.	'Abdul Rahman	'Abdullah Jan	129	Ghowr nomads
130.			130	Ghowr opposition
131.	Arbab Sham'un	Muhammad Amin	131	Ghowr
132.			132	Ghowr opposition
133.	Muhammad Zahir	Ghulam Nabi	133	Faryab
134.			134	Faryab opposition
135.	Sayyed Baba	Sayyed Gozari	135	Faryab opposition
136.	'Amrullah	Haji Joma	136	Faryab opposition
137.	Muhammad Amin	Bori	137	Faryab opposition
138.	'Abdul Rahman Yaqubi	Muhammad Sarwar	138	Farah
139.	'Abdul Qodos	Amir Muhammad	139	Farah
140.	Muhammad Omar Helali	'Abdul Wahid	140	Farah
141.	'Abdul Qayum Norzai	Akhtar Muhammad	141	Farah
142.	Muhammad 'Asef	'Abdul Aziz	142	Kabul
143.	'Abdul Samad Sani	'Abdul 'Azim	143	Kabul

No	Name	Father's Name	Ward	Province
144.	Muhammad Anwar	Mohmad 'Omar	144	Kabul
145.	Nawruz Khan	Baz Mir Khan	145	Kabul
146.	Fazl Ahmad Toghian	Sayyed Morad	146	Kabul
147.	Haji 'Abdul Ghafar	Muhammad Akbar	147	Kabul
148.	Muhammad Rostam	Zafar Khan	148	Kabul
149.			149	Kabul opposition
150.			150	Kabul opposition
151.	Muhammad Gul Bazri	Toti Shah	151	Kapisa
152.	'Abdullah Jan	Muhammad Alam	152	Kapisa
153.	'Abdul Rahman	'Abdul Ghafur	153	Konduz
154.	Arbab Nimatullah	Habibullah	154	Konduz
155.	'Abdul Majid	'Abdul Rahman	155	Konduz
156.	Salim Bakhtiar	Sayyed 'Alem	156	Konduz
157.	Arbab Muhammad Nabi	Muhammad Ibrahim	157	Konduz
158.	Asil Khan	La'l Muhammad	158	Konduz
159.	'Abdul Qader Ashna	Haji Mowladad	159	Qandahar
160.	'Abdul Hadi	'Abdul Ghani	160	Qandahar
161.	Jan Muhammad Plar	Sayyed Muhammad	161	Qandahar
162.	Sayyed Shah Shepana	Ramazan	162	Qandahar
163.	La'l Jan Bawar	Haji 'Abdul Qayum	163	Qandahar opposition
164.			164	Qandahar opposition
165.			165	Qandahar opposition
166.	Ghulam Muhammad Helai	Muhammad Tayeb	166	Qandahar opposition
167.	'Abdul Rashid Jamal	Jamaluddin	167	Qandahar opposition
168.			168	Qandahar opposition
169.			169	Qandahar nomads
170.	Niaz Muhammad Mohmand	Honar Gul	170	Konarha
171.			171	Konarha opposition
172.	Jandad	Sultan Muhammad	172	Konarha
173.	Muhammad Nadir Sarbar	Muhammad Salam	173	Konarha
174.	Habibor Rahman	Saifor Rahman	174	Konarha
175.			175	Konarha opposition
176.	Sher Aqa	'Abdullah	176	Konarha nomads
177.	Dost Muhammad	Ghulam Yahya	177	Laghman
178.	Mawlawi Muhammad Salem Alami	Muhammad Alam	178	Laghman
179.			179	Laghman opposition
180.			180	Laghman opposition
181.			181	Laghman opposition
182.	Haji Ahmad Shah	Fatih Khan	182	Laghman opposition
183.	Ghulam Jailani	'Abdul Qader	183	Logar
184.	Haji Gul Muhammad	Haji Khan Muhammad	184	Logar
185.	'Abdul Ra'uf	Muhammad 'Ali	185	Logar
186.	La'l Khan	Mullah Mojai	186	Logar
187.	Amir Muhammad Behsodwal	Khair Muhammad	187	Nangarhar
188.	Sarfaraz Mohmand	Muhammad Iwaz	188	Nangarhar
189.	Hamidullah	Muhammadullah	189	Nangarhar
190.	Ismatullah	Amanullah	190	Nangarhar
191.	Ghulam Muhammad	Ruz Muhammad	191	Nangarhar
192.	Nasir Shamladar	Zamir Khan	192	Nangarhar
193.	Kobra Mazhari	Sayyed Mazharol Haq	193	Nangarhar
194.	Jahangir	Nangarhar	194	Nangarhar
195.	Ferdows	Ghulam Sediq	195	Nangarhar
196.	Shahghasi	Muhammad Akbar	196	Nangarhar
197.	Nawab Khan	'Ali Muhammad	197	Nangarhar
198.	La'l Agha	Sher Ahmad	198	Nangarhar
199.	Khan	Baz	199	Nangarhar
200.	Awaldin	Gul Mir	200	Nangarhar

No	Name	Father's Name	Ward	Province
201.	'Abdul Satar Pordeli	Pordeli	201	Nimruz
202.	Muhammad Sadiq	'Abdul Ahad	202	Nimruz
203.	Besmellah	Muhammad 'Omar	203	Vardak
204.			204	Vardak opposition
205.			205	Vardak opposition
206.	Janan Mir Khel	'Abdul Satar	206	Vardak opposition
207.			207	Vardak opposition
208.	'Abdul Raman Zaray	Qurban	208	Herat
209.	Muhammad Khalil Sapahi	'Abdul Ra'uf	209	Herat
210.	Mawlawi Hafizullah	'Abdullah	210	Herat
211.	Sayyed Abdurrahim	Sayyed Yaya	211	Herat opposition
212.	Mawlawi Alah Dad	Muhammad Akram	212	Herat opposition
213.	Mahmud Boy	Khoday Nazar	213	Herat opposition
214.	Muhammad Anwar	Muhammad Amir	214	Herat opposition
215.	Zarain	Kondel	215	Herat
216.	Sayyed Ahmad Sultani	Sultan Ahmad	216	Herat
217.	Mozaferruddin Sayyed	Muhammad Mozafari Hasan	217	Herat
218.	'Abdullah Hasin	'Abdul Karin	218	Herat
219.	'Abdul Habib	Sayyed Askar	219	Herat
220.	Muhammad 'Omar	Kher Muhammad	220	Herat's nomads
221.	Akhtar Muhammad	Mazlomyar Abobakr	221	Helmand
222.	Ahmad Jan Stanekzay	Sardar Qul	222	Helmand
223.	Amanullah	Merza Karim	223	Helmand
224.	Muhammad Qul Mostamand	Muhammad Karim	224	Helmand
225.	Wakil Muhammad Khan	Pordel	225	Helmand
226.	Ghulam Sarwar	Haji Alahdad	226	Helmand
227.			227	Helmand opposition
228.			228	Helmand opposition
229.	Wakil La'l Muhammad	Din Muhammad	229	Helmand's nomads
230.	Haji Muhammad Nazar	Rozi Boy	230	Balkh
231.	Arbab Aslam	Barat 'Ali	231	Baghlan
232.	Haji Muhammad Salim	Muhammad Nabi	232	Takhar
233.	not elected		233	Paktia
234.	Wakil Habibullah	Adam Khan	234	Faryab

Mujahidin 'Adviser' Comments on Resistance Stand
PM1105191888 Jeddah SAUDI GAZETTE in English 7 May 88 p 1

[Muhammad 'Ali al-Jifri report: "Soviets 'Flooding Kabul With Weapons'"]

[Text] Jeddah, Fri. [6 May]—The Soviet Union has already hoarded enough arms in Afghanistan to last five years of fighting, but the Kabul regime cannot stay in power for even a few months after the Soviet withdrawal due to start on May 15, said Dr 'Abdallah 'Azzam, a Palestinian adviser of the mujahidin.

"Najibullah, the president of the Kabul regime, recently sent a letter to Jalaluddin, a mujahidin commander of Khowst area, denouncing communism and informing him that he had another party member, called Muhammad Rafi' were not communists but they were overwhelmed by so many other communist members, Dr 'Azzam said adding that he had himself seen the letter of Najibullah to Jalaluddin.

"Jalaluddin's simple rejoinder was that if you are what you say you are, you just join the mujahidin," Dr 'Azzam said.

Talking about the future of the Kabul regime, Dr 'Azzam told the SAUDI GAZETTE that the Kabul regime was defeated although the Soviet troops had been backing it. After the withdrawal of the Soviets, how could this regime stay in power."

"The militia and the Afghan army are defecting to the mujahidin in great numbers. After the withdrawal the process would accelerate extensively," said Dr 'Azzam, who has spent seven years with the mujahidin.

He revealed that 85 percent of Afghanistan is under mujahidin control. "The Kabul government cannot send a convoy of food or ammunition to its out-of-Kabul garrisons except in the guard of two hundred tanks. And on occasions, shipments had failed to reach its destinations because of the mujahidin attacks."

In a lecture he gave during his week visit to Jeddah, Dr 'Azzam said that the Geneva accord aimed at sealing off the Pakistani borders against the mujahidin. The mujahidin had rejected the accord. They have 28 bases in Pakistan and 1,000 bases inside Afghanistan.

The mujahidin have shot down 1,472 Soviet planes and destroyed 14,000 items of Soviet military materiel including tanks and artillery and killed 50,000 Russian soldiers and 100,000 Afghan soldiers, he said.

The Afghan refugees will not return to Afghanistan before the setting up of an Islamic government by the freedom-fighters in Afghanistan, he said. At least 10,000 muhahidin had given an oath to Hikmatyar, the Afghan mujahidin president in Peshawar, to continue fighting the communist regime and not to return before overthrowing the puppet regime.

Commenting on Soviet arms dumped in Afghanistan, Dr 'Azzam said: "This is good, because it is expected that the whole globe would abstain from supplying arms to the mujahidin.

Dr 'Azzam hailed the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in supporting the mujahidin.

Regarding the fate of the Afghan communists, Dr 'Azzam said that it is not Afghan tradition to tolerate any indecency towards their woman.

India

Security Forces Kill 2 Pakistani 'Intruders'

BK1305091088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, two Pakistani intruders were killed by the Border Security Force [BSF] in the Ranbirsinghpura sector last night. The inspector general of the BSF, Mr Shailendra Mishra, told our Jammu correspondent that some Pakistani currency and papers were recovered from them. One Pakistani national was captured last night at another place in the same sector.

Gunfire Continues at Golden Temple 12 May

BK1205161288 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 May 88

[Excerpts] In Amritsar, at least seven terrorists are believed to have been killed in the Golden Temple complex today during an exchange of fire between the terrorists and the security forces. The director general of the Punjab police, Mr K.P.S. Gill, who is camping at Amritsar, told our correspondent that one person who was injured in the exchange of fire came out of the complex and has been admitted to hospital.

While intermittent firing has been continuing, the district administration today lifted the curfew from most parts of the walled city. The curfew has been restricted to areas falling within 300 meters of the Golden Temple complex. Indefinite curfew had been clamped on Monday afternoon. [passage omitted]

The Punjab governor, Mr S.S. Ray, has ruled out any negotiations with the terrorists and said those inside the Golden Temple complex must surrender themselves and their arms. In a statement in Chandigarh today, he said the government will continue its pressure on them if they do not do so. Later, the Punjab governor and his adviser, Mr J.F. Ribeiro, apprised the central government of the situation in the state. The home minister, Mr Buta Singh; the minister of state for home, Mr P. Chidambaram; the home secretary, Mr C.G. Somiah; and other senior officials of the central government were present at the meeting held in New Delhi.

The situation around the Golden Temple was sought to be raised by some members of the Akali Dal-Badal group. The speaker, Mr Bal Ram Jakhar, while disallowing them said the whole nation is concerned over the happenings in the temple. Three members of the Badal group were seen walking out of the house. What they said was not audible from the press gallery.

Police Official Comments

BK1305030388 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] In Amritsar, intermittent firing by the terrorists from inside the Golden Temple complex on the security forces outside continued throughout the night. The director general of the state police, Mr K.P.S. Gill, now camping in Amritsar, told our correspondent that a group of six terrorists who attacked the CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] post in a bid to sneak away from the Golden Temple complex were engaged by the jawans [soldiers]. In the exchange of fire which followed one terrorist was killed, while two managed to escape. The remaining three went back into the temple complex.

Mr Gill said two CRPF jawans were also injured in the exchange of fire. The security forces have succeeded in setting up an observation post atop of a water tank outside the complex. He said this will enable the security forces to keep a better watch on the activities of the terrorists inside the complex.

Heroin, Arms Captured in 2 Border Encounters

BK1205164888 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] The Border Security Force [BSF] has seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition, 150 kg of heroin in two encounters. The contraband was seized during a predawn encounter yesterday when a BSF naka [patrol] party challenged eight intruders from Pakistan. The heroin is valued at 150 crore rupees in the international market.

After a brief exchange of fire the intruders fled back leaving behind the heroin and some arms and ammunition.

In another encounter with intruders in Ajnala area, the BSF discovered a 7 mm rifle, 1 Chinese AK-47, 2 pistols, 15 grenades, and more than 2,000 rounds of ammunition.

United Front To Fight Northeast Insurgency

BK1205161988 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] The chief ministers of the northeastern region have unanimously agreed to form a united front to fight insurgency in the region. This was stated by the Meghalaya chief minister, Mr P.S. Sangma, in Shillong today.

Minister Denies Use of Middlemen in Bofors Deal

BK1205140588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] The defense minister, Mr K.C. Pant, has asserted there is absolutely no evidence to prove that middlemen were engaged in the Bofors gun deal and the house of suspicion built by the opposition over the issue has crumbled. This is where the matter should rest now. He was replying in the Rajya Sabha today to the marathon debate on the Joint Parliamentary Committee [JPC] report [on the Bofors gun deal].

Mr Pant emphasized that what we have available with us are some doubts about the veracity of the denials by Bofors but no facts to substantiate any misdemeanor. The government's role in bringing out the truth has been more than amply vindicated. He said the identity of these companies who have received the winding up charges are known only to Bofors and it should come out with the identities of the recipients in the deal with India in view of their long-term commercial interests.

Mr Pant called upon the House to recognize the obtaining [as heard] facts and evidence and turn to the many other pressing national issues which have not received the high attention they deserved. Mr Pant referred to the opposition attitude towards finding out the truth and said their interest evaporated the moment the government announced the formation of the JPC. He said the prime minister wanted cooperation and coordination between the opposition and the government. Even this was not forthcoming.

Mr Pant refuted the charge of an opposition member that Defense Ministry officials had misled the JPC. Such an allegation is highly unfair unless there was any evidence. In his 75-minute speech, the defense minister gave the chronology of events leading to the Bofors contract. Mr Pant urged the opposition not to malign the JPC for Bofors' failure to identify the recipients. He urged the opposition not to jump to hasty conclusions.

Earlier, in his intervention, the minister of state for home, Mr P. Chidambaram, said the negotiating committee bargained hard to get the prices lowered by 197 crore rupees from its original offer of more than 1,600 crores. Bofors fulfilled the conditions put by India that there are to be no agents by terminating the agreement it had with three foreign firms. He refuted the charge that there had been a breach of faith by Bofors by making these payments.

Air Tahiti Planes Released, Depart for France

BK1205162588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] The three Air Tahiti aircraft, which were forced to land at Ahmadabad Airport on Thursday [5 May], left for Toulouse in France today. The planes took off this afternoon following a green signal from the Civil Aviation Department.

Iran

Leaders Participate in Second Round of Elections

Khomeyni Votes in Majlis Polls

LD1305080388 Tehran IRNA in English 0738 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Tehran, May 13, IRNA—The leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic Imam Khomeyni cast his vote for the second stage of the third Majlis (Parliamentary) elections at a mobile polling booth at Jamaran Mosque, northern Tehran at 08:20 hours local time (04:50 GMT) Friday.

Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Prosecutor-General Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Musavi-Kho'iniha and some officials of the imam's bureau, too, cast their votes at the same polling station this morning.

President Khamene'i Votes

LD1305081388 Tehran IRNA in English 0805 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Tehran, May 13, IRNA—President 'Ali Khamene'i cast his vote for the second stage of the third Majlis (parliamentary) polls at Mahdiyeh Mosque in southern Tehran at 09:30 hours local time (06:00 GMT) Friday.

Later, the president joined the people's march held in the capital today to mark the Al-Qods day, the last Friday of the auspicious Muslim month of Ramadan.

In a brief message to the Palestinian people, President Khamene'i called on them to continue their anti-Zionist fight which he described as "unprecedented". He also pledged Iran's full-fledged support for the Islamic uprising in occupied Palestine.

Prime Minister Casts Vote

LD1305090788 Tehran IRNA in English 0810 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Tehran, May 13, IRNA—Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi attended a polling booth in south Tehran at 10:00 hours local time (06:30 GMT) to cast vote for the second stage of the third Majlis elections.

After casting his vote, the premier participated in the Al-Qods day rallies alongside other people in support of Palestinian Muslims.

In the second stage of the elections, 79 representatives from ten provinces will be elected to the Third Majlis.

Voters Reminded of Khomeyni's Election Advice

LD1305085388 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 May 88

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, as you know, before the start of the first round of elections for the third Majlis, the imam of the ummah addressed an important message to the valiant nation about the need for active participation in the elections and for qualified deputies elected in the third Majlis elections. He stressed the need for extensive participation by the people in the elections whatever the circumstances in order to thwart the plots of the enemies of Islam. His holiness the imam also emphasized that the brave Iranian people should vote for those deputies who, in their words and deeds, are defenders of the Islam of the bare-footed people of the earth, the Islam of the oppressed, the Islam of the deprived of the history, the Islam of militant mystics, and the Islam of pure gnostics—in a word, those who defend the pure Muhammadan Islam. [passage omitted]

Mohtashemi on Election Nullifications

LD1305101388 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0735 GMT 13 May 88

[Interview with Minister of Interior Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi on 13 May by unidentified reporter; place not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Reporter] Please let us now leave the issue of Jerusalem and Palestine and touch on today's election in which the people are taking part with indescribable enthusiasm. It has been reported in the news that elections in eight towns have been declared null and void. Our dear compatriots have asked many questions about this issue. As a Bijari, for instance, many of the people from my town of Bijar have asked why elections were declared null and void in some towns despite the fact that the elections in those towns were held in complete peace.

[Mohtashemi] Of course, all our compatriots know that the elections take place in stages. In the first stage the people cast their votes. In the second stage the votes cast by the people are counted. In the third stage the elections are confirmed by the executive groups that supervise the elections in various constituencies. The following stages have been implemented: the vote counting has taken place; the esteemed supervisors from the Council of Guardians have supervised the counting of votes; the ballot boxes have been transferred to the centers of the constituencies; and there, also, all the reports have been endorsed by the supervisory and executive commissions.

Following these stages is the investigation of any complaints made. Those complaints are sent to executive and supervisory commissions in the constituencies. The many commissions in the various localities can easily judge if the complaints are justified or if they should be investigated. Then the commissions can make a decision regarding them. The complaints have been investigated and discussed in all the constituencies and the supervisory groups of the Council of Guardians, as well as the executive commissions, have jointly announced the result of their investigations and discussions. In the vast majority of our constituencies we have had no problems. The supervisory groups have confirmed the election results and announced them.

One copy of the complaints is sent to the Council of Guardians who also investigates and discusses them. However, the final decision should be voiced by the esteemed Council of Guardians. It is natural for them to declare the elections in some of the constituencies null and void. However, nullification of the elections in constituencies should be based on legal principles and on complaints which can be investigated. The law makes it clear in which cases the elections should be nullified. In view of the fact that the supervisory commissions of the Council of Guardians in various towns and cities and the supervisors of the Council of Guardians appointed to each polling station are, in fact, the best eyes and ears for the Council of Guardians, I think it should not be very difficult for the Council of Guardians to find out the truth.

In fact, most of the complaints are groundless. Some of those who have not received sufficient votes or who have some special problems in their constituency lodge complaints. For instance, regarding one of the constituencies to which you referred, we have had about 50 unsigned complaints. It is possible for one person to continue writing letters and making complaints without signing them or giving his address. However, it has been laid down in the law that any person who makes a complaint must sign his letter and provide his address and telephone number so that if they wish to get in touch with him and investigate the matter they can do so.

Jerusalem Day Marches, Imam's Message Noted

LD1305104488 Tehran IRNA in English 1010 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Tehran, May 13, IRNA—As the heroic uprising of Palestinian Muslims in the occupied territories is gaining momentum, world Muslims today, on the last Friday of

the holy month of Ramadan, for the tenth consecutive year displayed their all-out support for the oppressed people of Palestine by holding massive rallies and voicing their abhorrence of the Zionist occupiers.

The worldwide rallies today marked the International Day of Qods which was declared by the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni in August, 1979.

"For many years I have been warning Muslims of the menace posed by usurper Israel which has escalated its savage attacks on our Palestinian brothers and sisters. Bent on the destruction of Palestinian freedom-fighters, Israel has been ceaselessly bombing their houses and homes in southern Lebanon," said the imam's message on the occasion nine years ago.

"I call on the Muslims of the world as well as all Muslim governments to join forces to cut down this usurper and its supporters. I invite Muslims all over the globe to consecrate the last Friday of the holy month of Ramadan, which is a day of fate and which could also become the day on which the fate of the Palestinian people might be determined, as a day of holiness and to proclaim international solidarity of Muslims in support of the legitimate rights of the Muslim people of Palestine," the imam's Qods Day message added.

And today the Muslim world, including the war-torn Lebanon, the occupied Palestine, the oppressed Afghanistan, the Arab lands under the boots of foreign stooges, and Iran the cradle of the Islamic movement, is well aware that restoration of the usurped rights of the downtrodden masses throughout the globe will be made possible only by relying on pure Islam and through valiant resistance.

World Muslims are commemorating the Qods Day under conditions that the U.S., this voracious wolf of imperialism, and Britain, this cold fox of colonialism, are both trying to put down the Palestinian uprising by implementing their inhuman policies.

Furthermore, as Israeli prisons bear witness to the most savage practices of torture and intimidation against Palestinian freedom-fighters, the treacheous and reactionary Arab heads of state and shaykhs reiterate their servility to their masters by announcing readiness and willingness to recognize the Zionist entity.

The occasion is honored under circumstances that the rulers of Hijaz, these usurpers of the holiest sanctuaries of Muslims are highly praised by their imperialist masters for so ruthlessly massacring Muslim pilgrims to the house of Allah only because they were shouting "Death to the U.S." and "Death to Israel" to display their wrath and hatred towards the Zionist regime, this "cancerous tumor" in the region and its imperialist master.

In Islamic Iran, the massive presence of the people from all walks of life in the ceremonies marking the Qods Day today was more conspicuous than any other place in the world.

Millions of people staged massive demonstrations in each and every city, town and village throughout the country in defiance of the Zionist rule over Islamic land of Palestine, voicing support for the liberation of holy Qods. The marchers, carrying placards and chanting revolutionary slogans marched towards the sites of Friday congregational prayers in their respective cities and towns.

The capital assumed a new appearance where trembling shouts of "Death to Israel", "Death to the U.S." and "Qods should be liberated" echoed all over the city. Millions of women, men and children, among them Muslims from other countries and representatives of universal Islamic movements, passed through various streets leading to Tehran University this morning.

The marchers carried thousands of pictures of the founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeyni, models of the holy Qods and placards reading "The Qods of Muslims should be liberated."

The participation of thousands of women carrying their babies in their arms and rallying alongside other young and old men, civil servants and military personnel was an attracting [as received] scene in this year's Qods rally.

During the rally effigies of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Uncle Sam as well as U.S. flags were set ablaze by the marchers who chanted "Death to the U.S." slogans thus displaying their revolutionary wrath against the crimes being committed by the White House occupants.

Among other slogans chanted by the people were "Today is the day of uprising", "The way to Qods passes through Karbala'." They also called the Riyadh regime's severance of ties with Iran as a foolish move stemming from Washington-Riyadh close ties and in a oid to eliminate revolutionary Islam. Iranian pupils participating in the rallies presented 70,000 piggy banks containing their savings for Palestinian students.

Khamene'i Delivers Friday Prayers Sermons

LD1305125088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran, during Tehran's Friday prayers sermons today described the importance of International Jerusalem Day: Not only in Iran but throughout the world Muslims regard today as special. However, International Jerusalem Day enjoys more prestige in our country.

Addressing the people taking part in the Friday prayers, the president said: The issue of Palestine is unprecedented in world history. The superpowers have turned that nation into a refugee, tent-dwelling, and slum-dwelling nation to a point that the injustice done to the Palestinian nation is regarded as the greatest injustice committed in contemporary history. Even those who have a close affinity with them, that is the kings and rulers of some of Arab countries, have acted unjustly toward them. Despite the fact that the Palestinian nation has been struggling for 40 years, all that sacrifice has been nullified as a result of internal and external traitors. Instead of engaging in a serious military struggle, the Palestinian leaders were diverted to a political struggle which later became a political game. Differences arose among the Palestinian leaders and they reconciled with their enemies while becoming hostile to their friends.

The Supreme Defense Council chairman then referred to the influence of Islam and struggle inside the occupied territories, two factors that were rarely found in the past efforts of the Palestinian people. He said: Today these two factors are present in the struggles of the Palestinian nation. Today, Friday, only God knows what is in the hearts and souls of the Palestinian people who are taking part in the prayers. If the Palestinian nation shows steadfastness, it will attract the support of other Muslims of the world, and victory will certainly be theirs.

In another part of the prayers sermons he stressed that one of the reasons for the hostility of world arrogance against the Muslim Iranian nation is Iran's sensitivity regarding the Palestinian issue. Mr Khamene'i said: The issue of occupied Palestine is very important to the United States. It is so important that by its aggressive and usurping presence in the Persian Gulf, the United States is attempting to threaten one of the greatest nations supporting Palestinian aspirations because it knows that when our nation and our fighters bring the enemy to its knees here they will turn on the other enemy. The mischievous acts, hostility, and animosity of world arrogance against the Muslim Iranian nation and its insistence that the Iranian nation should not become victorious have a common cause with the United States.

The president said: Once again I say to all that there is no obstacle to our nation's steadfast and united determination which cannot be removed. With our shrewd struggle we will ensure that the deceit and trickery of world arrogance, which is confronting us in the Persian Gulf, will result in greater harm to itself. He stated: They fear that if the Iranian nation triumphs over the Ba'thist Iraqi regime, other Muslim nations may be encouraged. This is true, but this nation will go on the offensive on the day it triumphs over American plots and deceits in the Persian Gulf and will prepare the way for more glorious victories.

The Supreme Defense Council chairman added: We will heed any threatening move by the enemy, and any American moves against us will most certainly receive a harsh response. Moreover, in the imposed war, despite the collusion of the United States and other Eastern and Western governments with Iraq, the Iranian nation is adequately prepared, and this preparedness will improve daily so that we may deliver our more decisive blows and turn their hopes of saving Saddam into despair.

In the same vein Mr Khamene'i added: We invite all brothers and believers and prepared elements to maintain their readiness, to preserve the strength of the Islamic Republic in the battlefields at a high level, so that the military commanders may deliver the necessary blow whenever appropriate. He added: The enemy carried out certain moves in the belief that when the United States is in the Persian Gulf the battlefronts will be weakened. However, God willing, we will resist with full force on both fronts and will remain steadfast. As we are certain about the victory of truth, God willing, in the near future our nation will witness this victory.

Combat Operations in War With Iraq Continue

Communique No 3,200

LD1205161788 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Tehran, May 12, IRNA—Iran's Muslim combatants reconnoitered and heavily shelled Iraqi positions, troop concentration sites and supply routes throughout the battlefields Wednesday, inflicting substantial losses in men and equipment on the enemy.

The 3200 Joint Staff communique, announcing the above, reported here Thursday that several Iraqi munitions dumps were destroyed in the western fronts yesterday when hit by Iranian artillery fire.

Iranian combatants shelled a number of Iraqi patrol convoys in Halelah, Qasr-e Shirin and Yebis, western and southern fronts Wednesday, inflicting several casualties on them and forcing the others to flee.

In Panjwin and Sayyid Sadiq, northwestern sector, Iraqi armoured and mortar units suffered heavy casualties and losses by Iranian artillery fire Wednesday.

Heavy fire of Iran's Muslim combatants inflicted considerable losses on Iraqi vehicle columns carrying supplies and personnel in Maymak and Helaleh, western sector, yesterday.

On Wednesday, an Iranian patrol unit after infiltrating Iraqi positions in a southern war theater discovered and seized a large amount of enemy military equipment.

In the southern fronts Wednesday, Iranian artillery fire checked movement of some Iraqi motorized columns in Nahr 'Anbar, Zobeydah, Chazabeh, Saghriyeh [spelling as received] and Jofeyr, inflicting heavy losses on them.

In the Strait of Hormuz, Iranian naval units, in addition to controlling shipping traffic yesterday, checked movement of an Iraqi vessel around the Al-Bakr platform.

The Islamic Republic Air Force effectively carried out its routine patrol missions over the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman yesterday to provide air cover for the Navy and reconnoiter foreign vessels in the waterway.

IRGC, Kurds Destroy Bases

LD1205175688 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] The General Staff of the IRGC has announced that in the course of the past few days, partisans under the command of the Ramadan Headquarters, with the cooperation of the peshmerga of the Kurdish Hizbollah of Iraq, conducted a series of mine-laying operations on the Hasan-Al-Bakr, (Sarakani)-Diyanah roads, and the (Nisan) Valley, during which they destroyed two vehicles belonging to the Ba'thist mercenaries, killing their crews.

Following these operations, the forces under the command of the Ramadan Headquarters carried out a lightning attack on two enemy bases on the (Salman-Khan)-(Diyala) road, destroying a base in the Diyanah region and another in the (Sibers) region, as well as a center for corrupt activities [as heard] belonging to the Ba'thist regime in Diyanah. The total destruction of these bases resulted in more than 50 Saddamist troops being injured or killed, and three bulldozers being destroyed.

Iraqi Claims Denied

LD1305083088 Tehran IRNA in English 0825 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Tehran, May 13, IRNA—An operational commander in western battle zones Thursday categorically denied an Iraqi claim that its forces had repelled an Iranian offensive in the northwestern fronts and described it as a mere lie.

The commander reminded that Iran's Muslim combatants had not launched any assault in the area except for routine daily reconnaissance operations and checking enemy movements.

Pakistan

Afghan Envoy Summoned Over Chitral Area Bombing

BK1205154488 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Ten Afghan fighter aircraft on last Saturday [7 May] violated Pakistan's airspace and dropped eight bombs on Arandu, Mirkhani, and Drosh in the Chitral District area. Two children were injured.

The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Islamabad today and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.